The Weekly Post.

Single Copy, One Year, $1.50. | PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY, JUNE 26, 1880. | In Clubs of Five or Over $1.25

COUNTRY ABLAZE!

FOR PRESIDENT,

Gen. W. S. Hancock,

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

William H. English,

OF INDIANA.

The Grand Outcome of the Great National Convention.

Hancock Nominated on the First Ballot in a General Stampede,

Amid Scenes of Extraordinary Enthusiasm and Excitement.

The Nominations Creating a Tempest of Enthusiasm all Over the Land.

How Gen. Hancock Received the News of his Nomination.

William H. English of Indiana for Vice President by Acclamation.

The Greetings of Tilden, Thurman, Hendricks and Others.

Western Pennsylvania Ablaze With Democratic Enthusiasm.

The Republicans Gloomy and Despondent.

The Democratic National Convention convened in Cincinnati on Tuesday noon. The delegates commenced assembling, with great crowds of interested spectators, from all parts of the Union, as early as Friday. There were many clubs and associations from distant cities, and the occasion was one of the grandest in the history of the Democratic party. We have delayed THE WEEKLY POST in order to submit to its readers the report of the proceedings and action of the Convention which follows, prepared by our special correspondents in Cincinnati. Ex-Gov. SEYMOUR sent to the delegates of his State several letters and telegrams, peremptorily declining a nomination, and stating it would not be accepted if tendered. The most important event, however, preceding the Convention, was the reception of the annexed letter from Gov. TILDEN with which we commence our detailed report of events inside and outside the Convention Halls. —EDS. POST.

GOV. TILDEN,S LETTER

WITHDRAWING HIS NAME AS A CANDIDATE BEFORE THE CONVENTION.

On Sunday the New York delegation held a meeting at the Grand Hotel, and organized by chosing Daniel Manning Chairman, and S. B. Holliday Secretary. Mr. Peckham read the following letter from S. J. Tilden:

NEW YORK, June 18, 1880.

To the Delegates from the State of New York to the Democratic National Convention:

Your first assembling is an occasion on which it is proper for me to state to you my relation to the nomination for the Presidency, which you and your associates are commissioned to make in behalf of the Democratic party of the United States. Having passed my early years in an atmosphere filled with traditions of the war which secured our National independence, and of the struggle which made our continental system a Government for the people, by the people, I learned to idolize the institutions of my country, and was educated to believe it the duty of a citizen of the Republic to take his fair allotment of care and trouble in public affairs, I fulfilled that duty to the best of my ability for forty years as a private citizen, although during all my life giving at least as much thought and effort to public affairs as to all other objects. I have never accepted official service except for a brief period, for a special purpose, and only when the occasion seemed to require of me that sacrifice of private preferences to public interests. My life has been substantially that of a private citizen. It was, I presume, the success of efforts, in which, as a private citizen I had shared, to overthrow a corrupt combination then holding dominion in our metropolis, and to purify the judiciary which had become its tool, that induced the Democracy of the State in 1874 to nominate me for Governor. This was done in spite of the protests of a minority, that the part I had borne in those reforms had created antagonisms fatal to me as a candidate. I felt constrained to accept the nomination as the most certain means of putting the power of the gubernatorial office on the side of reform and of removing the impression wherever it prevailed, that the faithful discharge of one's duty as a citizen is fatal to his usefulness as a public servant. The breaking up of the Canal Ring, the better management of our public works, the large reduction of taxes, and other reforms, accomplished during my administration, doubtless occasioned my nomination for the Presidency by the Democrats of the Union, in the hope that similar processes would be applied to the Federal Government. From the responsibilities of such an undertaking, appalling as it seemed to me, I did not feel at liberty to shrink. In the canvass which ensued the Democratic party represented reform in the administration of the Federal Government, and a restoration of our complex political system at the pure ideas of its founders. Upon these issues the people of the United States, by a majority of more than a quarter of a million, chose a majority of the Electors to cast their votes for the Democratic candidats for President and Vice President.

It is my right and privilege here to say that I was nominated, and elected, to the Presidency, and absolutely free from any engagement in respect to the exercise of its powers or the disposal of its patronage. Through the whole period of my relation to the Presidency I did everything in my power to elevate and nothing to lower the moral standard in the completion of the parties.

By what nefarious means the basis for a false count was laid in several of the States I need not recite. These are now a matter of history, about which, whatever diversity of opinion may have existed in either of the great parties of the country at the time of their consummation, has since practically disappeared.

I refused to ransom from the Returning Board of Southern States, the documentary evidence by the suppression of which, and by the substitution of fraudulent and forged papers, a pretext was made for the perpetration of a false count. The constitutional duty of the two Houses of Congress to count the electoral vote as cast, and to give effect to the will of the people as expressed by their suffrages, was never fulfilled. An Electoral Commission for the existence of which I have no responsigility, was formed and to it the two Houses of Congress abdicated their duty to make the count by a law enacted, that the count of the Commission should stand as final unless overruled by the concurrent action of the two houses. Its false count was not overruled, owing to the complicity of a Republican senate with the Republican majority of the Commission.

Controlled by its Republican majority of eight to seven, the Electoral Commission counted out the new men elected by the people and counted in the men not elected by the people. That subversino of the election created a new issue for the decision of the people of the United States, transcending in importance all questions of administration. It involved the vital principle of self government through elections by the people. The immense growth of the means of corrupt influence over the ballot box, which is at the disposal of the party having possession of the Executive administration, had already become a present evil and a great danger, tending to make elections irresponsive to public opinion, hampring the power of the people to change their rulers, and enabling the men holding the machinery of the Government to continue and perpetuate their power. It was my opinion in 1876 that the opposition, attempting to change the Administration, needed to include at least two-thirds of the voters at the opening of the canvass, in order to rethin a majority at the election. If, after such obstacles had been overcome and a majority of the people had voted to change the administration of their Government, the men in office could still procure a false count, founded upon frauds, perjuries and forgeries, furnishing a pretext of documentary evidence on which to have that false count, and if such a transaction were not only successful, but it, after the allotment of its benefits made and its contrivers, abettors and apologists by the chief beneficiary of the transaction, it were endorsed by the people, a practical destruction of elections by the people would have been accomplished. The failure to install the candidates chosen by the people, a contingency consequent upon no act or omission of mine, and beyond my control, has thus left me for the last three years, and until now, when the Democratic party by its delegates in National Convention assembled, shall choose a new leader, the involuntary, but necessary, representative of this momentuous issue. As such, denied the immunities of private life, without the powers conferred by public station, subject to unceasing falsehoods and calumnies from the partisans of an administration, laboring in vain to justify its existence, I have nevertheless steadfastly endeavored to preserve to the Democratic party of the United States the supreme issue before the people for their decision next November whether this shall be a Government by the sovereign people through elections, or a Government by discarded servants holding over by force and fraud. And I have withheld no sacrifice and neglected no opportunity to uphold, organize and consolidate against the enemies of representative institutions the great party which alone, under God, can effectually resist their overthrow.

Having now borne faithfully my full share of labor and care in the public service, and wearing the marks of its burden, I desire nothing so much as an honorable discharge. I wish to lay down the honors and toils of even *quasi* party leadership and to seek the repose of private life. In renouncing the nomination for the Presidency, I do so with no doubt in my mind as to the vote of the State of New York, or of the United States, but because I believe that it is a renunciation of the re-election to the Presidency.

To those to who think my renomination and re-election indispensable to an effectual vindication of the right of the people to elect their rulers, violated in my person, I have accorded as long a reserve of my decision as possible, but I cannot overcome my repugnance to enter into a new engagement which involves four years of ceaseless toil. The dignity of the presidential office is above a merely personal ambition, but it creates in me now the illusion that its value is a great power for good to the country, I said four years ago in accepting the nomination.

"Knowing as I do, therefore, from fresh experience how great the difference is between gliding through an official routine and working out a reform of systems and policies, it is impossible for me to contemplate what needs to be done in the Federal administration without an anxious sense of the difficulties of the undertaking. If summoned by the suffrages of my countrymen to attempt this work, I shall endeavor, with God's help, to be the efficient instrument of their will."

Such a work of renovation, after many years of misrule, such a reform of systems and policies to which I would cheerfully have sacrificed all that remained to me of health and life, is now, I fear, beyond my strength. With unfeigned thanks for the honors bestowed upon me, with a heart swelling with emotions of gratitude to the Democratic masses for the support which they have given to the cause I represented, and their steadfast confidence in every emergency, I remain your fellow citizen.

SAMUEL J. TILDEN.

DAY BEFORE CONVENTION.

THE MEETING AND ORGANIZATION OF PENNSYLVANIA DELEGATION.

[Special Dispatch to The Pittsburgh Post]

CINCINNATI, June 21, 1880.

The Pennsylvania delegation met this morning at the Grand Hotel with W. L. Scott of Erie in the chair. Malcolm Hay and Lew Cassidy were nominated for chairman, but some of the latter gentleman's friends were not sure the Philadelphian desired to serve and Mr. Hay was unanimously elected by acclamation. Messrs Black and Scott of Erie, Stenger, Landis and Cowan were appointed a committee to name officers and committeemen and the delegation adjourned till five o'clock. At this evening's meeting every member of the delegation answered to his name. Chairman Black presented the report of the committee recommending Ermentrout for Vice President, Bigler and Weidman as Secretaries and the following gentlemen for the committees named: On Resolutions, Cassidy; Credentials, Sowden; Organization, Reilly; Rules Boyle, Committee to notify the Presidential Candidate of his Nomination, Speer. The report recommended Pennsylvania's place on the National Committee be left vacant till the nomination is made, so that a man can be appointed who will be in full sympathy with the nominee.

A SLIGHT BREEZE.

The petty jealousies and foolish animosities which generally characterize Pennsylvania delegations now cropped out.

McGowan moved to substitute Barger's name for Speer, claiming that Philadelphia deserved the empty honor. The Randall men laughed, for the whole trio are anti-Randall. After much oratory Barger's name was withdrawn. Then Speer moved that Ross, of Bucks county, be appointed a member of the National Committee and there was another outflow of oratory. Ex-Senator Cowan, who never knew a petty jealousy, wound up with a speech mingled with humor and sarcasm at such foolishness. He put the delegates into good humor, and Speer's motion was voted down. The report was adopted as a whole, and after minor business the delegation adjourned.

DOOMED TO DISAPPOINTMENT.

Additional visitors are arriving on every train, but most of them are doomed to sad disappointment. An audience of 4,500 will tax Music Hall to its utmost capacity, and fully 50,000 visitors, who hoped to see the Convention, will never get within the walls of the fancy building. The Iron City Tilden Club, Americus, Randall, Thurman and Tammany Clubs would more than fill the hall, to say nothing of the regularly elected delegates, newspaper men and distinguished visitors who must have places in the Convention. Each of the delegates has been allowed three tickets of admission, the same rule applying to every State. Allegheny county has four delegates or twelve tickets, and it is impossible to get more.

CHAT WITH WADE HAMPTON.

General Wade Hampton was visited by the Allegheny county delegates to-day. He was found sitting in an easy chair in the parlors of the St. Nicholas, surrounded by a crowd of enthusiastic admirers. His crutches rested against the wall and the left leg of his pantaloons from the knee down hung dangling over the edge of the chair. The general is a man of powerful physique, with thick iron grey moustache, heavy burnsides of the same color, and a genial expression of countenance that enkindles warm sympathy in the hearts of all who look upon him. The conversation was often interrupted by handsomely dressed men of the rank, and plainly attired hard fisted sons of toil, alternately introducing themselves, expressing their admiration for the General's course in public life and anxiously inquiring about his health. All classes were received in the same dignified but kindly manner. General Hampton explained why he had not appeared in Pittsburgh to lecture in obedience to the invitation of the Grand Army of the Republic. The press of duties at Congress forbade his leaving Washington while Congress was in session, and following closely upon the adjournment came the Cincinnati Convention. He is ready now to deliver the lecture but suggested the better plan would probably be to wait for cool weather. It is not probable he will lecture in Pittsburgh before next fall. Gov. Hampton was to-day elected Chairman of the South Carolina delegation. He is a warm admirer of Senator Bayard and it was chiefly through his influence that the Palmetto State instructed for the Delaware Senator.

THE CONVENTION HALL.

The hall in which the Convention is to be held is ready for occupancy. The stage is arranged with seats as it was for the choruses during the May Festival. There will be 650 seats on the stage, devoted exclusively to the use of the ladies. Male escorts will not be permitted to accompany them. If they were, there would be about three men to one women instead of three women, more or less, to one man. At the Chicago Convention the ladies were scattered throughout the galleries. The arrangement here will be a happy one. It will be a beautiful scene to have a bouquet of 600 women in bright gorgeous toilets, gathered at the head of the hall and forming a background for the sombre mass of men assembled in the hall. The ladies' entrance will be on Plum street, so that they will not be annoyed by the rush of the multitude. They will not pass across the stage, but will descend to their seats from the galleries. The president and officers of the Convention will occupy a space on the front of the stage, immediately in front of the ladies. This space will be railed off so as to keep out numbers of the intruders.

The delegates will occupy the front part of the hall and be surrounded by a railing to keep out intruders. No space has been assigned to the alternates, and they will probably have to take their chances in the galleries on the floor in the rear of the delegates.

SEATING CAPACITY.

Colonel Harris says that seats will be provided for 5,700 people, and arrangements will be made to accommodate about 3,000 more; so that nearly 9,000 people will be able to see all that transpires and hear every word that is spoken. The hall at the Chicago Convention was generally full, but at least two thousand people in the rear end were utterly unable to hear what was said by the speakers, with one or two exceptions. As a consequence there was more or less confusion in the rear end of the hall among dissatisfied spectators. There has been a small row going on among the telegraph companies over the places assigned to them. The Western Union and the Atlantic and Pacific have been assigned places in the corridor, on either side of the stage. The American Union did not make application until six weeks after the other companies, and, coming last, it has been placed near the Atlantic and Pacific office. The American Union people complain because of this location, and say that it is a discrimination in favor of the old companies.

THE ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE PRESS will be of an excellent character. One hundred and sixty seats and desks will be provided on the platform immediately in front of the stage. These will be allotted to the representatives of the great metropolitan papers and the more important dailies who will send long telegraphic accounts of the proceedings. Two hundred and forty seats (one hundred and twenty at each end of the balcony) will be set aside and railed off from the spectators for the use of daily paper correspondents, who will not send as full reports as their brothers on the platform. These seats are the very best in the house for seeing and hearing. Ample forces of Sergeants-at-Arms will be provided both on the platform and the press portions of the balcony to keep intruders out, and to see that none but actual working newspaper people are permitted to occupy the seats. Each ticket (both to platform and balcony) will provide its owner with an indicated chair, and no one will be permitted to occupy any other seat. The tickets will not be transferable.

FIRST DAY OF CONVENTION.

SCENES IN THE CONVENTION DUEING TEMPORARY ORGANIZATION.

[Special Dispatch to The Pittsburgh Post.]

CINCINNATI, June 22, 1880.

The Queen City is now literally swarming with strangers, visitors are as thick at the hotels and other public places as bees about a hive. Standing well to the front in the great cities that have contributed to this crowd is the Smoky City of Pennsylvania. It is safe to say between 200 and 300 Pittsburghers are present. Every country town of any pretensions, near Pittsburgh, has also sent a full quota, and the stranger to Cincinnati who hails from Western Pennsylvania feels as much at home here as on the streets of his own city on a day of a great demonstration.

MEETING OF THE CONVENTION.

Twelve o'clock was the hour assigned for the meeting of the Convention, but long before old Sol. reached the meridian the streets leading to Music Hall were alive with people. By noon the immense structure was packed. The delegates and visitors as a rule are men of distinguished appearance and eminent reputation; certainly local reputation in all cases, and National in many. Highly cultivated fashionable ladies of Cincinnati occupied chairs in elevated places on the stage. The beautiful State banners, bright summer costumes of the ladies, rich banners of the visiting clubs and delegations and gay decorations of the hall, together with the vast sea of many faces on the floor and in the galleries make an audience never surpassed in the country for brilliancy, and never equalled for beautiful attributes and admirable characteristics.

CHAIRMAN HOADLY'S SPEECH.

The speech of Judge Hoadly, temporary chairman, was a masterly effort. Extraordinary vocal powers are an absolute necessity to a man to make himself heard to such an audience as in the Music Hall. The Cincinnati jurist has a good voice but it was not equal to this task. He pitched at too high a key, and his force was exhausted before he was half done. Daniel Dougherty, the silver tongued orator of Philadelphia, made this suggestion to the writer before the Judge had fairly commenced his address. Still the speech was audible to most of the delegates. The magic name of Tilden when first uttered by the orator brought the delegates and spectators alike to their feet. A mighty cheer was sent up, and handkerchiefs, fans and hats were moved with a vigor which plainly told how deep is the feeling of the American people at the great fraud of 1876. "No cunning device of honest arbitration shall again deprive us of our rights," continued Judge Hoadly, and another mighty cheer resounded through the building. Gov. Tilden's letter of declination since diligently and faithfully read, is now pronounced a State paper that will go well side by side with the Declaration of Independence. Judge Hoadly's grand effort, since read in the evening papers, is pronounced the key note of the campaign.

KELLY SNUBBED.

One other feature worth mentioning. John Kelly asked for recognition under the call of States, when the Chairman promptly squelched the Tammanyites. He refused to recognize them at all and proceeded with other business, but had scarcely done so till the Convention thundered out hearty applause with glad and lusty shouts.

PENNSYLVANIA DELEGATION.

The Pennsylvania delegation met twice to-day, once before the Convention and afterwards at eight o'clock to-night. Nothing of importance was done at either meeting. The distribution of tickets was the chief business at this evening's meeting, and the club was properly cared for. The delegation has not yet taken a vote to show Presidential preference. The anti-Randall people are apparently afraid to show their hand.

Propositions have been made by Mr. Randall's friends that the delegation shall cast a solid vote on the first few ballots for Hancock or Randall, as the anti-Randall people array themselves to elect, provided the delegates agree to finally cast their solid vote for the stronger man of the two Pennsylvanians before the Convention. This proposition has not been favorably regarded by Senator Wallace, although Lew Cassidy of Philadelphia, favors it and is willing to withdraw from the Senatorial race if Wallace will lend his best efforts to the scheme. Cassidy, like McLean of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, has felt convinced that Pennsylvania could carry off the prize from the Convention if she would only present a solid and united front. The delegation on first ballot will cast a scattering vote. Allegheny county delegates will follow instructions by voting for Tilden, provided he has received votes when Pennsylvania is called. Several delegates will stay with the Sage of Gramercy Park till all hope of his nomination has fled.

PLEADING FOR TILDEN'S CAUSE.

The Governor's able letter to the New York delegation has kindled deep and wide spread sympathy for him throughout the entire country. That this sympathy is making itself manifest is evident from the numerous telegrams pouring in upon the delegates from all sections, pleading that they stand by the old man till the last ballot. This feature has had its effect upon delegates. Certainly nine-tenths of all the delegates in the Convention would cast their vote for Tilden were they only convinced that he could win in November. The chance for defeat at the general election proves the stumbling block to delegates. Many hailed the letter of declination with delight, because there has been a growing impression ever since the Chicago Convention that Tilden's election was not an assured event if he were nominated. At the same time there was a general belief that Seymour would undoubtedly lay De Golyer far in the shade. Dispatches pouring into Cincinnati since the publication of Tilden's letter have gone far to disabuse delegates of this idea. The comforting messages give fresh assurance that the American people still remember the fraud of 1876, have lost no faith in the victim of that fraud, and are now prepared to right the great wrong by another ballot. Tilden's cause is therefore hopeful.

This evening there were scattered about the city ten thousand circulars pleading for the nomination of Tilden and urging that his letter of declination should not be accepted because of the very truths it enunciated. These circulars show that his friends are still determined to stand by the New York statesman till all hope has fled. Several delegations complimented Payne to-day.

COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

The Committee on Resolutions had its first formal meeting at five o'clock this afternoon, and after a brief discussion, in which the main points to be covered by the platform were considered, took a recess until eight o'clock this evening. Seven represhetatives of the Woman's Suffrage Association were at the door of the Committee's room and sent in to Chairman Henry Watterson a document of some bulk, for the consideration of the Committee, presumably setting forth their desire for recognition in the Convention and in the platform as a factor in American politics.

The Committee did not reassemble until late in the evening and then organized by electing Hon. Henry Watterson Chairman and John P. Irish of Iowa, Secretary. There was a full attendance. The representatives of the different States, under a resolution submitted the resolutions which they desired to be incorporated in the platform and one or more were submitted from most of the States. They were all referred to a sub Committee of nine, appointed by the chair, and consisting of the following persons. Messrs Watterson, Chairman, Wells of Connecticut, Barksdale of Mississipi, Myers of Oregon, Fuller of Illinois, Ireland of Texas, Irish of Iowa, Cassidy of Pennsylvania and Howells of Georgia. The Committee then adjourned to nine o'clock to-morrow morning, and at 11:30 the sub-Committee began its difficult task of sifting and classifying the resolutions which were referred to it.

COMMITTEE ON ORGANIZATION.

The Committee on Permanent Organization held a meeting this afternoon and decided to report in favor of Ex-Governor J. W. Stevenson of Kentucky for permanent Chairman of the Convention, and to recommend the retention of the temporary organization so far as the remaining officers are concerned. The further action of the committee was as follows. "The committee further report that they have duly considered the memorial in relation to the representation of the District of Columbus, and of the territories and have heard the arguments of the memorialists and respectfully recommend the following resolution.

Resolved, That the delegates from the District of Columbia and two delegates from each of the Territories be admitted to the Convention and have the right to participate in debate and have every right and privilege enjoyed by delegates from the States, excepting only the right to vote.

TWO-THIRDS RULE TO PREVAIL.

The State delegations were informally requested to-day to return at the same time they announced their members for Vice Presidents and Secretaries of the Convention the wishes of their respective delegations regarding the two-thirds rule. The result of this informal expression of opinion was that all States except three, the names of which the Secretary withholds, declared in favor of the two-thirds rule.

CONVENTION PROCEEDINGS.

ASSEMBLING OF DELEGATES—TEMPORARY ORGANIZATION.

CINCINNATI, June 22.—The weather this morning was sweltering hot, but at an early hour the crowds of visitors, whether provided with tickets or not, began wending their way to Convention Hall. The Music Hall, in which the Convention is held, has been so often described in the press as to need no attention here. It is handsomely decorated with flags and evergreens. A banner stretched across the hall bears these words, "Ohio Greets the Nation". At 11 o'clock the visitors' seats being more than half filled, the great organ began to play, "The Massanella overture," which was greeted with applause. The "Wedding March" and other popular favorites followed.

At 12 o'clock only about two-thirds of the delegates were in their seats. As the more prominent of them entered, they were greeted with cheers. When Senator Wade Hampton entered the applause was hearty and prolonged. Senator Lamar and Pendleton were also the recipients of particular attention. A beautiful horse shoe of flowers, "presented by the New York *Herald* to G. H., Temporary Chairman," was placed on the desk before the opening.

TEMPORARY ORGANIZATION.

At 12:40 o'clock Senator Barnum, Chairman of the National Committee, called the Convention to order, and without any preliminary remarks announced that prayer would be offered by C. W. Wendte of the Unitarian Church.

Senator Barnum then announced that he had been unanimously requested by the National Committee to nominate the Hon. George Hoadly of Ohio, for temporary chairman. This was received with loud cheering.

Nicholas M. Bell of St. Louis, Neill C. Brown of Tennessee, E. S. Dodd of Ohio and T. Walker of Iowa officiated as Reading Clerks.

JUDGE HOADLEY'S SPEECH ON TAKING THE CHAIR.

The Chair appointed William L. Scott of Pennsylvania, and H. D. McHenry of Kentucky, as a committee to conduct Mr. Hoadley to the stand. As Mr. Hoadly ascended the platform, he was greeted with hearty applause. He spoke as follows:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the National Executive Committee:

I obey the call to the Chair of this Convention with grateful acknowledgment of the confidence reposed in me. It shall be my sedulous care to prove worthy of your nomination. Fellow delegates, fellow Democrats—thanks for your welcome—your generous welcome, my best response to which will be—my adequate response can be—the strictest impartiality in the exercise of power during the brief period it is committed to me. I shall make mistakes. I trust you will forgive them. I am sure you will, as soon as I satisfy you that, although as a delegate I am the zealous friend—even the partisan—of my favorite candidate, as your officer I shall know neither friend nor foe of any candidate but discharge my duty with absolute fairness and fidelity of purpose. Of this you have my pledge.

Gentlemen of the Convention, our fathers, distrusting the popular choice, established in each State an electoral college, to whose unpledged action they sought to entrust the election of the Chief Magistrate of the Republic. Their children, taught by experience, have wisely modified the constitutional scheme by an unwritten amendment, which combines the advantages of the electoral system with the direct popular vote, while it preserves to each State its just weight of influence upon the result.

Conventions of delegates chosen by the people of two or more parties have already presented candidates for popular acceptance at the coming election, and another great college of electors is now assembled in this hall. The office you thus fill, though not defined by law, is of transcendant legal consequence. I need not say that in this assembly it will not be doubted that you are not delegates from Congressional districts, but representatives of those indestructible units of our indestructible Union—the States. Custom has defined your duties. They are to construct a platform and to nominate candidates. You are not, however, called together to create a creed, but to apply a known principle to present public affairs.

The Democratic principle does not date its birth from your assembling, and will not perish with the success of, or the defeat of the candidates you nominate. It is eternal—a divine fire burning in the hearts of men. It quickens the thought of the statesman, nerves the arm of the soldier, and doubles the energy of the toiler. It is found in the Roman precept, "*Suum Cique Tribuera*," and in the self-evident truth of the American patriot, that all men are created equal. It is the unrelenting foe of despotism and of communism, whether open or sought to be hidden under the disguise of paternal government. Its beneficent office in political affairs is to secure to every man the utmost possible liberty of action consistent with equal liberty to every other. Yours is not, therefore, the office of invention, but of pronunciation: not to discover but to declare and to apply the Democratic principle to the changing affairs of human society. And that this principle may have living force in public concerns you will nominate candidates for election and will insure its full fruition during the next Presidential term. These duties no Democrat doubts that you will worthily perform, but you are called to their discharge this day under circumstances of no common moment—circumstances which, God in his mercy grant, shall in the history of our Republic never recur.

Four years ago the Democracy party in Convention assembled at St Louis, announced to the country its platform, and nominated as its candidates two of the formost statesmen of the Nation, both then and now, men worthy of the most enthusiastic political devotion, and the most ardent, private friendship, and Samuel J. Tilden and Thomas A. Hendricks were President and Vice President of the United States—elected as fairly as was George Washington or James Monroe. That they were not inaugurated—that the Chief Magistrate of this Nation has for more than three years been one whom the people and electors rejected—that in the Executive Department Government by the people has ceased since March 4, 1877, is a living monument, seen now of all men, and to be remembered in all generations, of the fraud of the Republican party—of its infidelity to Republican principles—of its willingness to sacrifice the right of popular election that "vital principle of Republics" rather than relax its hold upon power, and of the loyalty of the Democratic party, even to the forms of law—of its confidence that the will of the people must finally prevail, abiding in which it patiently waits for the full fruition of its hopes until March 4, 1881. But no longer—no longer, unless defeated at the polls. If beaten fairly we shall submit. I repeat, we shall submit and again wait. But if again successful no cunning device of dishonest arbitration shall deprive us of our rights.

The Democratic party will never again appear before a tribunal, falsely called, of justice. A tribunal deaf to the appeal of testimony, but not blind to the beckoning finger of favor. But, though we failed to inaugurate our candidate, our cause was not even for the moment wholely lost. Retributive justice visited without delay the immediate authors of this infamy. The Courts of Florida had thwarted the conspirators who proposed the theft of its State government, and the stern refusal of the Democratic House of Representatives to appropriate a man or a dollar to continue the subjugation of South Carolina and Louisiana, soon forced the oppressor to relax his grasp. No trace now remained of the carpet-bag government of the South, except the one hundred and seventy million dollars increased public debt, they contrived in seven years of misgovernment to heap upon its impoverished people. Yes, another trace remained. Louisiana, entitled by the Constitution to two Senators, is represented by one. The seat of the other is filled by a band of outlaws never recognized as a government and long since desposed, some to fatten upon the Federal treasury and some to eat the bread of exile.

The years that have passed since the theft of the Presidency have been years of plenteous harvests; the labor of the husbandman has reaped rich reward; the earth has been tickled with the hoe and has laughed with the harvest. The benison of the Most High has been upon us, and the opportunities afforded by His gracious favor wisely employed in the economies of the successive Democratic Congresses, have made possible that partial measure of resumed payment of the National floating debt and that equalization of values called by the Republican party the "resumption of specie payments," but the new prosperity awakened by foreign demand and the abundant domestic products, were gifts to the American people from a higher source than any agency of the Republican party. No soldiers kept the peace of the corn fields. No returning boards canvassed the wheat sheaves. No supervisors or deputy marshals assisted at the gatherings into the garners. No Electoral Commission gave its blessing to the harvest. They were the fruits of labor—the gracious gifts of the laborer—of Him who is the largest benefactor in society, the high priest of the Democratic hierarchy.

We have been spared one great danger since the 8th day of June, 1880. It has been certain that the Usurper will not be immediately followed by the Monarch; but the third term is postponed, not averted, and the real danger is not in the third term so much as in the Republican party which makes the third term possible. Bonaparte did no crown himself Emperor until Bonapartism had corrupted France. When more than three fifths of any political party involve a "Saviour of Society," that party is already so poisoned with imperialism that it has become itself a menace to the Republic far more formidable that any mischief it professes to fear or any danger it was organized to repel.

The remedy gentlemen for this and for all other ills of State is in eternal vigilance. This is at once the price and the protector of liberty, this vigilance already newly quickened among the people from whom you came, continued here and hereafter, is sure to bring victory to the Democratic principle and the Democratic candidates; a victory so full of hope for the Republic that even the "Melancholy days of November" shall be radiant with joy and on the wings of the stormy winds of March shall be wafted blessings.

RECEPTION OF THE SPEECH.

As Judge Hoadly alluded to the nomination of Tilden and Hendricks at St. Louis four years ago and declared that they were then elected, there was general cheering and applause, in which delegates and occupants of the galleries joined, rising and waving handkerchiefs as they did so. This demonstration was redoubled when he declared that "no dishonest arbitration should again rob the Democracy of the fruits of a second victory at the polls," The applause was generously distributed through the address as its points appealed to sympathy and favor.

RULES AND ORDER OF BUSINESS.

After Judge Hoadly had concluded his speech and entered on his duties, Mr. Bredler of New York, offered a resolution that the rules of the National Democratic Convention by the rules of this body until otherwise ordered. Adopted.

Mr. Martin of Delaware, offered a resolution that the roll of States be called for the appointment of members of Committees on Permanent Organization, Credentials and Resolutions.

Mr. Weed of New York, asked Mr. Martin to give way for a motion for a resolution to refer credentials to the Committee on Credentials. This Mr. Martin refused to do and his resolution was unanimously adopted.

THE COMMITTEES.

In accordance with the resolution of Mr. Martin of Delaware, that the roll of the Convention be called for the appointment of Committees on Permanent Organization, on Credentials and on Resolutions the Clerk proceeded with the roll call, and the various committeemen were announced. Pennsylvania is represented on the Committee on Resolutions by L. C. Cassidy, on Credenrials by W. H. Sowden, and on Organization by James B. Riley. When New York was reached in the call and upon the clerk's commencing to announce the names sent up to the desk, John Kelly arose amid a shower of hisses mingled with yells and cries of "sit down." "

The Chair—The Sergeant-at-Arms will preserve order. The Chair cannot recognize any one but a delegate.

The Secretary will call the next State.

Mr. Haskins of New York—Mr. Chairman, [cries of sit down, sit down.]

The Chair—The Sergeant-at-Arms will preserve order. Gentlemen claiming to

(Continued on Fourth Page.)

MAJOR GENERAL WINFIELD SCOTT HANCOCK,

Democratic Candidate for President of the United States.

Weekly Post.

TERMS: ALWAYS IN ADVANCE.
POSTAGE PRE-PAID.

DAILY POST, one year, by mail.....$8 00
DAILY POST, six months, by mail..... 4 50
DAILY POST, three months, by mail..... 2 25

THE WEEKLY POST.
POSTAGE PRE-PAID.

ONE COPY, one year.....$1 50
CLUBS OF FIVE, or over..... 1 25

☞Remittances must be made in Money Orders, or Drafts, if possible. When neither of these can be procured, send the money in a Registered Letter. The present Registration system is virtually an Absolute Protection Against Losses by mail, and all Postmasters are obliged to register letters whenever requested to do so.

☞Additions can be made to Clubs at any time during the year at proportionate rates, the time, in every case, to expire with the Club; otherwise single subscription rates must be paid. Any variation from this rule breaks up the Club system altogether. We can only afford papers at Club rates by having them all expire together.

All papers promptly stopped at expiration of subscription, the date of which is on the printed label containing subscriber's name, pasted at the head of each paper.

Subscribers desiring the address of their papers changed, must always give the name of the Postoffice to which they have been directed, as well as the one to which they are to be sent.

Entered at the Postoffice at Pittsburgh, Pa., as second class matter.

Specimen copies of THE DAILY and WEEKLY POST will be sent to any address, free of charge. Address all orders to the publishers,

JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

IMPORTANT TO SUBSCRIBERS.

We do not receive Five or Ten-cent Stamps in payment for subscriptions to THE WEEKLY POST. Parties remitting for THE WEEKLY will bear this in mind, as the stamps will be returned in every case.

COMPLAINTS have been made that papers have been discontinued without notice. Our terms are that subscription must be paid in advance and as we use the Dix mailing machine, any subscriber can ascertain the date when his subscription will expire by referring to the tab on his paper.

SATURDAY, JUNE 26, 1880.

THE RECORD.

General Garfield's Credit Mobilier Record Briefly and Fully Stated.

From his Own Sworn Testimony before the Poland Committee, January, 14, 1873.

I never owned, received, or agreed to receive any stock of the Credit Mobilier or of the Union Pacific Railroad, nor any dividends or profits arising from either of them.

From Judge Poland's Report, Feb. 18, 1873—Garfield's Testimony Perjured.

The facts in regard to Mr. Garfield, as found by the committee, are that he agreed with Mr. Ames to take ten shares of Credit Mobilier stock, but did not pay for the same. Mr. Ames received the eighty per cent. dividend in bonds and sold them for ninety-seven per cent. and also received the sixty per cent, cash dividend, which together with the price and interest, left a balance of $329. This sum was paid over to Mr. Garfield by a check on the Sergeant-at-Arms and Mr. Garfield then *understood this sum was the balance of dividends after paying for the stock.*

From the New York Times, Feb. 19, 1873.

Messrs. Kelly and Garfield present a most distressing figure. Their participation in the Credit Mobelier affair is complicated by the most unfortunate contradictions of testimony.

From the New York Times, Feb. 20, 1873

The character of the Credit Mobilier was no secret. The source of its profits was very well known at the time Congressmen bought it. Though Oakes Ames may have succeeded in concealing his own motive, which was to bribe Congressmen, their acceptance was not on that account innocent. The dishonor of the act, as a particiption in an obvious fraud, still remains.

Some of them have indulged in testimony with reference to the matter which has been contradicted. The committee *distinctly rejects the testimony of several of the members. This can only be done on the ground that it is untrue. But untrue testimony given under oath is morally, if not legally, perjury.*

It is the clear duty of Congress to visit with punishment all who took Credit Mobilier stock from Oakes Ames.

From the New York Tribune, Feb. 19, 1873.

James A. Garfield of Ohio, had ten shares; never paid a dollar; received $329, which, after the investigation began, he was anxious to have considered as a loan from Mr. Oakes Ames to himself.

Well, the wickedness of all of it is that these men betrayed the trust of the people, deceived their constituents, and by evasions and falsehoods confessed the transaction to be disgraceful.

THE CASE IN A NUT-SHELL.

We convicted the *Gazette* on Saturday, as clearly as ever any one was convicted in the Quarter Sessions, of garbling and suppressing important portions of the POLAND report in its lame defense of GARFIELD. Its response is "your'e another." It quotes GARFIELD'S testimony in his own behalf, and suppresses vital testimony against him. GARFIELD is not a reliable witness. Here is what he swore to before the POLAND committee, on the 14th of January, 1873:

"I never owned, received, or agreed to receive any stock of the Credit Mobilier or of the Union Pacific Railroad, or any dividends or profits arising from either of them."

And here is what the Republican POLAND Committee reported to Congress on the 18th of February, 1873:

"The facts in regard to Mr. Garfield, as found by the Committee, are that *he agreed with Mr. Ames to take ten shares of Credit Mobilier stock,* but did not pay for the same. Mr. Ames received the eighty per cent. dividend in bonds and sold them for ninety-seven per cent. and also received the sixty per cent. cash dividend, which together with the price of the stock and interest, left a balance of $329. This sum was paid over to Mr. Garfield by a check on the Sergeant-at-Arms, and Mr. Garfield then *understood this sum was the balance of dividends after paying for the stock.*"

This is what the *Gazette* suppresses, and yet the whole case is presented in these two brief extracts. We have in the first place, General GARFIELD'S denial under oath he ever received Credit Mobilier stock or "any dividends arising" therefrom. Next we have the report of the Republican Committee that "he agreed to take ten shares of Credit Mobilier stock," and that he received "dividends" on it from AMES.

Now both these statements cannot be true. Either GARFIELD swore to a lie and the Committee tells the truth, or GARFIELD tells the truth and the Committee lies. There is no dodging or evading the issue here presented.

The Republican majority of the Committee consisted of Judge POLAND, now on the Supreme bench of Vermont, Judge MCCRARY, late of HAYES' Cabinet and now United States Circuit Judge, and General BANKS of Massachusetts. Is it probable these men would report facts falsely in order to disgrace a personal and political friend and associate?

As against POLAND, MCCRARY, and BANKS we have the unsupported statement of General GARFIELD, an interested party, whose whole political future was dependent on breaking the force of the POLAND report. No man had ever greater temptation to falsehood.

The fact that GARFIELD'S own friends and neighbors believed the POLAND report and rejected his testimony, is shown by the fact that at the election following the report, and when its disclosures were in issue, his majority in the Reserve district fell off from the 11,000 he had in 1872 to 2,000 in 1874.

DARK HORSE IN POLITICS.

The "dark horse" in the Presidential nominating conventions made his first appearance at the Baltimore Convention in 1844, in the person of JAMES K. POLK. The first ballot in the Convention stood: VAN BUREN 146, CASS 83, R. M. JOHNSON 29, BUCHANAN 4. VAN BUREN fell off in subsequent ballots, and the seventh stood VAN BUREN 99, CASS 127, JOHNSON 2, and BUCHANAN 22. On the eighth ballot, Mr. POLK'S name was sprung on the Convention, and there was a general stampede from other candidates and he was unanimously nominated. The two-third rule was used to defeat VAN BUREN by the Southern politicians, notwithstanding he had a majority in the Convention, because he was not deemed sound in the question of Texas annexation. Mr. POLK defeated HENRY CLAY, who was nominated in the Whig Convention by acclamation.

The next notable case of a dark horse was in the Democratic Convention in 1852, when, after CASS, BUCHANAN and DOUGLAS had used each other up, FRANK PIERCE of N. H., was brought forward on the thirty-fifth ballot and nominated on the forty-ninth.

In 1856, Mr. BUCHANAN achieved the nomination on the seventeenth ballot, his leading competitor being STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS. As in 1848 with CASS, Mr. BUCHANAN was the leading candidate before the Convention met.

In 1860 a dark horse would have been a rare blessing to the Democracy and the country, but the party was divided on fundamental questions of principle and the battle had to be fought out, with what result is only too well known in the bloody history of the civil war. LINCOLN was not a dark horse at the Republican Convention of '60, as his name was prominently canvassed before the Convention met, and he had over one hundred votes on the first ballot.

The nomination of GOV. SEYMOUR in 1868, was something in the dark horse way. PENDLETON, HENDRICKS and HANCOCK successively laid each other out, and on the twenty-second ballot, to prevent the then probable nomination of SALMON P. CHASE, the Convention was stampeded for HORATIO SEYMOUR, who was President of the Convention, wanted CHASE nominated, but was ineffectual to stem the torrent.

In 1872 there were no dark horses. The Democrats accepted HORACE GREELEY, the Liberal candidate, who at the Cincinnati Liberal Convention had stood second on the first ballot to CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS and was nominated in the sixth.

In 1876, TILDEN was the ordained Democratic candidate before the Convention met. HAYES was something in the nature of a dark horse in Convention. He was taken up to beat BLAINE, just as GARFIELD was used four years later to beat GRANT. Before the Convention many shrewd observers counted on the nomination of HAYES at Cincinnati in 1876 as they did on GARFIELD being the eventual winning horse at Chicago.

The springing of a new candidate, who has the elements of personal popularity, is very apt to stampede a Convention of excitable delegates, wearied over an apparently fruitless struggle on well known candidates. When the idea once seizes in a Convention, it becomes uncontrollable, and it would be as idle to attempt to breast Niagara as to check the political torrent, which leads to the solution of differences that have excited the country for months. Dark horses are sometimes a happy inspiration but again they are the outcome of secret intrigue.

HENDRICK B. WRIGHT will now probably return to his first political love, as he has not only been snubbed by the Greenbackers in their National Convention, in his aspirations for a valueless nomination, but has been denied a Congressional renomination in his district by the Greenback-Labor party. The Convention was held on Saturday at Scranton and the candidates were Col WRIGHT, the notorious "Judge" STANTON and D. W. CONNOLLY. The latter was nominated on the tenth ballot, but the nomination remains to be ratified by the Luzerne conferees. CONNELLY is a young lawyer of some local prominence. The Democracy are divided in this district into BEAMISH and CHASE factions, and are waging a bitter warfare. In 1878, the vote of the district stood WRIGHT, Democrat and Greenback, 12,817; ROBERTS, Republican, 9,125, fusion: majority 2,693. Unless matters are harmonized the chances are good for the Republicans gaining a member in the district, which includes part of Luzerne and Lackawanna.

NEW YORK claims a population of 1,500,000 under the newcensus and Philadelphia of 842,000.

EDITORIAL MENTION.

OLD Probabilities has been made Brigadier General in the regular army, hence these charming June days.

THE Republicans of Indiana have nominated A. G. PORTER of Indianapolis, for Governor. The soldier candidate, Gen. STREIGHT, was laid out.

GARFIELD'S majority in his district the year before (1872) the Credit Mobilier exposure 10,935. GARFIELD'S majority the year after (1874) the exposure 2,526.

MAYOR HARRISON of Chicago, says he complained to GARFIELD one day about the way he voted on the 8-to-7 swindle. De Golyer chuckled, and said: "CARTER if you had the cards, wouldn't you play them." That was Credit Mobilier morality.

M. DE LESSEPS made a speech in England the other day about the projected canal through the Panama Isthmus, which he said he could complete with eight thousand men in six years for $102,000,000. Cordial support was promised by the meeting.

WE hear frequent complaints from Methodist Democrats—and there are many such—in regard to the partizan character of their church paper in this city. A correspondent elsewhere on this subject, discusses the point with truth and earnestness.

QUAY capturing all the Republican candidates for the Legislature in this county but two, does not look as if the power of the Ring was much affected by the recent Conventions. The strongest argument for sending QUAY to the Senate isthat it would get him out of the Pardon Board.

A PAMPHLET is being collated at Washington, of which a million of copies will be printed, showing the record of De Golyer GARFIELD on the Credit Mobilier, back pay grab, and other matters. The pamphlet will contain extracts from editorial articles published in the leading Republican newspapers about the time of the Credit Mobilier and District Ring exposures, and will also be illustrated by contemporaneous cartoons from *Harper's Weekly* and other periodicals.

WE get a fine illustration of the "insatiate lust after office" of the Republican brigands in Brooklyn, N. Y. The city is Democratic by 15,000 majority. The Republican Legislature took away from the Democratic Mayor the power of appointing city officers and vested it in the City Comptroller and Auditor. These officials on Tuesday, appointed Republicans as the head of every department in the city—removing Democrats. The Republicans in their "insatiate lust for office," are equal to anything from stealing a President to getting away with a street sweeper.

THERE is some feeling in Monongahela City, about the Methodist and Presbyterian pastors in that place, Revs. BRACKEN and CAMPBELL, taking the stump for Credit Mobilier, GARFIELD and Civil Service ARTHUR, at a Republican ratification meeting the other day. Democrats argue that gentlemen who derive their influence in a community mainly by the commissions they bear as preachers of the Gospel, should not use that influence to bolster up partizan candidates against whom grave charges are pending. This is a narrow view. GARFIELD needs all the aid, clerical and lay, he can get, and if BEECHER in Brooklyn and KALLOCH in California, can take the stump, why should lesser lights be denied the notoriety they hanker after? Long observation has satisfied us that when a preacher takes to stump politics, he is pretty apt soon to take to something else.

THE Ministerial Irish Land bill will be considered in the House of Commons this week. The bill provides that until the 31st of December, 1881, ejectments for non-payment of rent in certain scheduled districts where distress is prevailing, shall be deemed a disturbance of the tenant by the Landlord and Tenant act of 1870, and the tenant shall be entitled to compensation in the discretion of the Judge of the County Court. The Conservative party will oppose the bill, and the leading London papers all pronounce against it. The Home Rulers will also antagonize it, unless it is accompanied by a measure, favored by some of the ministry, enlarging the powers of local boards for awarding compensation to occupiers of land. The Home Rulers insist the two measures shall advance side by side. This Irish question is a dangerous one for the GLADSTONE ministry, for many of the English Liberals are as unjust to Ireland as the Tories.

THE latest ambition of the Standard Oil Company, is to control the wheat market. Its assets are over twenty millions, and it takes to big operations. Since the opening of spring the agents of this company have been quietly scouring the Northwest, buying up lands in every direction, and paying therefor in cash. Already 40,000 acres of the very best wheat land in Minnesota has fallen into its grasp, of which 20,000 acres will be cultivated in wheat this year. The agents are still in the West, traveling in a luxurious palace car and closing bargains wherever they can. It is the Standard's ambition to own 1,000,000 acres in wheat lands and it is said before snow flies their ambition is likely to be realized. Whole townships and even counties are rapidly passing into its hands, and it is consideaed the most gigantic land speculation on record in this or any other country. All of this enormous purchase is being made from the profits of the Standard company's oil business. Not a single cent of the capital stock is being put out, all the money coming from the company's surplus, and this surplus comes from the manipulation of the oil market. It is coming from the producers and the consumers, and from the bona fide holders of railroad stocks which this monopoly have a tight grip on.

Life Insurance in Pennsylvania.

Life insurance in Pennsylvania is prosperous and profitable to all concerned. The annual report of Insurance Commissioner J. M. Foster just issued contains reports of eight life insurance companies of this State and of thirty-one companies of other States, doing business in Pennsylvania. The premium receipts of Pennsylvania life companies for business in the State in 1879 were $1,499,139; from companies of other States doing business here, $3,478,564—total, $4,977,703. During the year 1879 the companies of this State issued 1,851 policies, insuring $4,682,105 upon the lives of residents of this State; and companies of other States issued 8,503 policies, insuring $14,965,413 within the State, making a total of 10,354 policies, and $19,647,518 insurance. Compared with the business in this State for 1878, this exhibit shows an increase of 2,784 in the number of policies written, and of $2,841,788 in the amount of insurance effected. The insurance in force at the close of 1879, upon the lives of residents of Pennsylvania, aggregated 60,065 policies, insuring $176,224,238, of which 15,809 policies, insuring $41,590,118, were in companies of this State, and 52,256 policies, insuring $134,634,120, in companies of other States. The total loss paid by life companies in this State during the year 1879, was $3,327,146, of which sum home companies paid $580,271, and companies of other States $2,746,875. In addition to the life business, the accident department of the Travelers of Hartford, had in force on the 31st of December, 1879, in this State, 6,751 policies, insuring $11,188,935, and paid during the year, $74,472 52 for losses. In addition to life insurance statistics this report gives a brief summary of stock, fire, and marine insurance business in the State during 1879. The premium receipts of Pennsylvania companies of these classes were $2,351,409; receipts of mutual companies from policies and assessments in the State were $1,283,490; receipts of other State and foreign fire and marine companies were $2,830,217. Thus we have a total paid for insurance of all kinds to Pennsylvania in 1879 of $11,442,910.

THE harem of the ex-Khedive of Egypt is afloat on the blue waters of the Mediterranean in search of a place where good-looking young men will not be able to tempt the Inmates thereof to elope. While the ex-Khedive's harem remained at Naples it gradually wore away, as it were. Young fellows of greater personal attractions than the beyond-middle-aged Ismail found opportunities to make love to ladies among whom Ismail was in the habit of dividing what he called his affections, and the ladies to reciprocate. The prospects of exchanging a part of a lover for a whole lover were too much for inmates of the harem, and the result was that pretty much every morning at breakfast Ismail was greeted with the dismal intelligence that another bird had flown. He gnashed his teeth with rage, but was unable to do anything, until at last, seeing his assortment of feminine charmers fading away, as it were, before his very eyes, he shipped what was left of them to Constantinople, despite the positive prohibition of the Sultan.

MR. JAMES REDPATH, whose views about Ireland and the Irish are at least candid and intelligible, warns Americans against complying with the request for more money made by the Lord Mayor of Dublin, and sending anything to the Duchess of Marlborough's fund. The Irish landlords and Irish gentry have given nothing to the fund. The Mayor of Dublin spent $3,500 on a ball and banquet to the officers of the United States ship Constellation, which carried supplies to the starving; but he gave only $250 to the relief fund. Though the Duchess herself has a large private fortune, and her husband receives as Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland an annual salary of $100,000, she has given only $1,250 to her own fund. The Queen has been stingy and the Duke of Edinburgh has been decorated simply for distributing the supplies furnished by other people.

COLONEL MORRISON of Illinois tells with great relish, a little incident that happened a week or so ago, when Congressmen Wyckoff and Hunton were discussing the Presidential outlook in Washington. Morrison was standing behind Hunton, who was not aware of his presence. Wyckoff was, and with a wink at Morrison, he asked Hunton for an expression as to his availability as a candidate. Hunton replied: "If Bill Morrison is put into the White House we will have more honesty and integrity and less manners than we ever had there before." Hunton turned around as he said this and recognized Morrison, and then the laugh was on him. The Illinois Congressman, when he went home, told his wife about it. She said "Mr. Hunton ought not to have said that if he is a friend of yours, but what he said is about true."

THE Supreme Court at Harrisburg on Saturday morning affirmed the judgment of the Dauphin County Court in the case of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company vs. The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, one of the tax cases decided by Judge Henderson some months ago in appraising the capital stock. The average value during the year was taken by the company, which was rejected by the Auditor General, who fixed the value at the highest rate between the 1st and 15th of November. On an appeal by the company the State was sustained and awarded a sum amounting to over $47,000. The appeal to the Supreme Court was equally unsuccessful. Judge Paxson renders the opinion covering about the same ground as did Judge Henderson in the lower Court.

QUEEN VICTORIA is said to have vetoed the Prince and Princess of Wales' intention to visit the Ascot races, notwithstanding the news of the death of the Empress of Russia. She is thus criticised for the prohibition by an English journal:

"It ought to be pointed out to the illustrious recluse that for nearly twenty years her subjects have had but few, if any, opportunities of seeing her among them. It is therefore all the more incumbent on her to encourage the Prince and Princess of Wales in upholding the popularity of the monarchy by taking part, as often as possible, in those national holidays where the people are gathered together in large numbers, and love to see royalty in their midst. There are but few such days in England, and the Cup day at Ascot is one of them."

PURGE out the morbid humors of the blood, by a dose or two of AYER'S PILLS, and you will have clearer heads as well as bodies.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

A LOVE SONG.

I will not reason why I love,
Or what I love in thee?
There breathes some secret from above
In every flower we see.

Suddenly as we pass we own
Some glimpse of scent divine—
Such secret to none other known,
My heart has read in thine!

—*The Spectator.*

FOR weeks past the mortality of London has been only 20 to the 1,000.

MR. BRET HARTE is to give his first lecture in London on Friday of next week.

THE waiters at one of the hotels at Rye Beach, N. H., this summer, are all students at Dartmouth College.

A TRACT of fifty thousand acres on the Northern Pacific Railroad has been bought for a colony from Belfast, Ireland.

AN Osceola (Pa.) mill is making three hundred thousand shingles per month, and yet cannot keep up with the orders.

THE Tidewater Pipe Line sprang a leak in Lycoming county, in this State, the other day, and lost 1,000 barrels of oil.

MR. HERBERT GLADSTONE, son of the English Premier, has been appointed one of his father's private secretaries without salary.

GNE J. D. IMBODEN has taken up his residence in Scott county, Va., where he is at the head of the management of extensive iron works and collieries.

A NEW HAMPSHIRE firm of tanners, who recently lost heavily by a fire, has notified its tenants thus thrown out of employment that they need not pay rent until they get work again.

SWINBURNE says that even imbeciles know that a poet is a kind of a musical box in breeches, who, being wound up now and then for a time, cannot by any possibility be philosopher, a politician, or a theologian.

COLORADO Springs, Colorado Territory, is 6,000 feet above the sea, has 7,000 inhabitants, 7,000 trees, and not a saloon. Each inhabitant has a tree for himself or herself, when life without a saloon can't be endured any longer.

Prince WILLIAM, eldest son of the Prussian Crown Prince, has just been solemnly betrothed to Princess Augusta Victoria. She has great personal attractions, and is in her twenty-second year, nearly the same age as Prince William.

"MARRIED—William H. Penn to Alice E. Hogg," is the announcement of an exchange. We believe this is the first instance on record, of a Hogg being turned into a Penn, without making a vigorous resistance.—*Boston Post.*

PATRICK KEARNEY, the Oregon pioneer who in 1862 threw into the sea a bag of gold, the hard earnings of many years, to rescue a little girl from drowning, is now at the Skagit mines, still hard at work. He says that he doesn't regret the loss of the gold.

ACCORDING to the Washington *Capital*, Ho Wisconsin, Joh Logan and Senator Vest are the three heaviest swearers in Congress." But Logan has had more business in that line of late than all three could have done justice to.

MR. JAMES B. COLGATE, of New York, has given $25,000 to the Madison University at Hamilton, N. Y., and a like amount to the Colgate Academy. This makes $200,000 he has given the university, and he increases the endowment of the institution to $500,000.

NOT in many years people familiar with the Allegheny Mountains traversed by the Pennsylvania Railroad remember to have experienced such tremendous thunder and lightning storms as those which recently prevailed. The destruction of trees has been very great, some portions of the Horseshoe Bend being literally lined with up-rooted trees.

A RESIDENT of Portland, Oregon, whose weight for fifteen years has averaged 283 pounds, has been falling away in flesh for the past year, from no apparent cause. He at present weighs only 154 pounds. He appears to suffer no inconvenience from this rapid loss of flesh, and feels no pain or any indication of disease.

GENERAL GARFIELD may have had some idea as to whom the Chicago lightning would strike. Four weeks ago he went to a Washington photographer and asked to have some "good pictures" taken. He was particular as to the pose, and requested that in taking the profile view the off eye should be shown a little bit.

JUDGE WADDILL, of the Richmond Court, took strong ground against dueling in talking to the Henrico county grand jury about the Elam-Smith case the other day. He alluded to it as a relic of barbarism which ought to be put down by society. It would never be recognized, he said, but for the class of people who engage in it.

AN ourang outang lately exhibited at Munich amazed people by its skill on the violin, and one evening a doubting visitor stuck a penknife into it, and as this had no effect, pulled its tail, which came off, bringing along a piece of hide. The disguise had defied detection for a week. The wearer was the father of the exhibitor of the prodigy.

DR. CHARLES A. GUILMETTE, who died in Washington on Sunday, served for nineteen years under the first Napoleon. He was the leading basso of the Payne and Harrison English Opera Company when it visited this country a second time and acquired much celebrity in such parts as the *Count* and *Devilshoof* in Balfe's opera of "The Bohemian Girl."

THE London *Lancet* urges the necessity of supplying seats to shop girls while on duty, and declares its intention to publish lists of the names of those houses which at once furnish seats. These lists will be given to physicians, who will exhibit them in their families, the ladies of which will be asked not to trade at shops that, for want of seats, are "cruel to women."

A WRITER in the London *Times* states that Russian exiles in Siberia are very much better off than is generally supposed. Each one receives daily four pounds of bread, a pound of meat and plenty of tea; their clothing is suitable and sufficient, while their children are well cared for and educated in schools. Still, it seems rough treatment for merely opposing the unit rule.

MEISSONIER is short and broad, with a round, full face, having plenty of color. He has a bright eye, gray hair and beard. Edmund Yates speaks of him as a man who fits a pilot jacket. He found a strong fellow whom he hired to go to his studio every day and struggle with three other fellows, ten minutes at a time, as a model of a fighter. He allows his model to place himself.

WASHINGTON.

Summary of the Appropriations Made by Congress.

Amount of Compensation Allowed Census Enumerators.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—The Secretary of the Interior to-day rendered a decision overruling the construction heretofore given to the compensation clause of the Census act by the Superintendent of the Census The Secretary's decision is of direct pecuniary interest to all of the 36,000 enumerators now employed throughout the country. He says (after quoting the clause in question): "In the view of this department the framers of the provision quoted intended thereby to fix a basis of compensation, which should not be exceeded, and to direct that the enumerators for districts east of the one hundredth meridian should not be paid at a rate exceeding $4 for ten hours actual field work, or 40 cents an hour, and that enumerators for districts west of the hundredth meridian should not be paid at a rate in excess of $6 for ten hours work, or 60 cents an hour, without regard to number of days over which their services should extend. The law evidently contemplates that if an enumerator should be employed in actual field work fortwelve hours a day, during the whole term required to complete his work he should be paid for twelve hours each day, at a rate not exceeding $4 for ten hours work, or 40 cents per hour, in districts east of the one hundredth meridian, and at a rate not exceeding $6 for ten hours work, or 60 cents an hour, for districts west of the one hundredth meridian. On the other hand, if the enumerator should average but eight hours per day of actual field work for his whole term of service, he should be paid for eight hours' work a day, at a rate per hour not exceeding 40 or 60 cents, according to the district in which he was employed."

THE COST OF THE GOVERNMENT.

The appropriations made during the session of Congress which ended yesterday are as follows: Regular annual Pension bill, $32,404,000; Pension Deficiency, $9,322,999 22; Postoffice Appropriation, $39,93,420; Postoffice Deficiency, $1,250,000: Military Academy, $316,234 38; Fortifications, $550,000; Consular and Diplomatic, $1,184,135; Navy, $14,405,797 70; Army, $26,425,800; Indian, $4,636,314,20; Indian Deficiency, $135,000; Legislative, Executive, and Judicial, $16,274,223.59; Sundry Civil, $22,523,821,60; River and Harbor, $8,629,500; District of Columbia, $1,714,498,67; Agricultural, $253,300; Regular Deficiency bill, $4,377,002,04; Printing Deficiency, $350,000; House and Senate Contingent Fund Deficiencies, $39,012; Miscellaneous (estimate), $2,400,000. Total, $186,805,058,40.

The "miscellaneous" estimate includes $1,095,000 appropriated for the construction of public buildings at Baltimore, Cleveland, Toledo, and other cities not provided for in the Sundry Civil bill; $200,000 for new military posts; about $400,000 for war claims of loyal citizens in the border and Southern States; $100,000 to carry into effect the French treaty; $120,000 for the Yorktown monument and Centennial celebration; $75,000 to provide a site for the Naval Observatory; and about $100,000 for additional clerks to settle pension claims.

Last year's appropriations (including $2,431,438 appropriated by miscellaneous bills and $26,000,000 specially appropriated for arrearages of pensions) aggregated $192,860,237 17. The department estimates, upon which the appropriations made this year were based, aggregated, in round numbers, $193,000,000.

ANOTHER MURDER.

Samuel Braddock Kicked to Death.

His Partner Says Alex. McChesney Did the Deed—The Officers Searching for Him and his Friend—Whisky at the Bottom of It.

[From the Daily Post of Monday]

Yesterday afternoon a message was received at the Mayor's office from the thirty-sixth ward Station House, announcing the fact that another murder had been committed in the outskirts of the city. The name of the unfortunate man was Samuel Braddock, a workman in Legget's steel works, Fifth ward, Allegheny. When found, a young man by the name of William Fox was lying beside him asleep. At first Fox said he knew nothing about how it happened, but finally said a strange man had kicked him.

THE DETECTIVE'S STORY.

Detectives Messner and Geary started out at noon yesterday to investigate the matter. They found Fox in the Thirty-sixth ward Station house. He was still under the influence of liquor, but was at last induced to talk. He said that he and Braddock worked in Leggett's steel works, and that they were out late on Saturday night and did not go to their boarding place, but slept in an old saw mill near the steel works. About six o'clock yesterday morning they got up and went to Harry Coulter's boat house and hired a man to take them over to Temperanceville in a skiff. From there they went to a saloon where they were joined by two strange men. The whole party then went to the woods and sought out a shady spot in which to take a rest. After they had been there a short time the big fellow and Braddock got into a controversy and the big fellow kicked Braddock over. Fox says that is all he knows about it.

WHO THEY WERE.

The saloon keeper told the detectives that Braddock and Fox came into his place about seven o'clock, and were immediately followed by "Spotty" or "Scotty" Brown and Alex. McChesney, the latter a big, burly fellow and the former a small, bow-legged chap deeply marked with small-pox, from which comes his sobriquet of "Spotty." He supposed they all belonged together, as they appeared quite familiar. When they found he wouldn't sell them any liquor they all started off. McChesney had a large flask of whisky in his pocket, which he said would do them awhile. When the saloon keeper returned from church, about ten o'clock, he found McChesney at his house, and refused to sell him anything. He then started off, which was the last seen of him.

SEARCHING FOR SIGNS.

The detectives then went over the route indicated by Fox and found that his story was true with the exception of his statement that he did not know McChesney. At the boarding house kept by Doc. Short, near the corner of Sheffield and Rebecca streets, they learned that McChesney and Fox had both boarded there at the same time and must have known each other. The Allegheny police were furnished with descriptions of the two men, as were officers on the west side of the river.

THE INQUEST.

Coroner Hope empanneled a jury and viewed the remains as they lay in the Thirty-sixth ward station house. Owing to the intoxicated condition of Fox and the absence of other witnesses the inquest was adjourned until to-day at the same place.

THE Prince of Wales used at Truro the other day the mallet with which Charles II. laid the foundation stone of St. Paul's Cathedral.

THE ENGLISHMAN FROM NEW JERSEY.

His heart is all of English oak,
His trousers of English kersey,
He always rows the English stroke—
And yet he came from New Jersey.

He docks his horses' flowing tails,
He drives an English cart, with Buttons;
His beard is like the Prince of Wales',
His eyeglasses like the Earl of Multon's.

His satin scarf is Oxford blue,
And cutaway his English coat is,
And when he speaks, oh, English, too,
The difficulty in his throat is.

He calls his cousins' dresses "frocks,"
And rides upon an English nag
To hounds—although the English fox
Is started from a pudding-bag.

J. Edmonds Jones he writes his name;
And yet, if you'll believe me, sirs, he
Was known as "Jim" Jones when he came
Some years ago from New Jersey.

—*Nellie G. Cone, in Scribner's.*

Footprints in the Desert.

[San Benardino (Cal.) Times.]

On a prospecting trip to the northeast of San Benardino, about one hundred miles, from which Barney Carter and J. C. Reed have just returned, they discoved the spot where George J. Lee, well known in San Benardino as a veteran prospector, met a violent and sudden death at the hands of the Chimehuva Indians. Mr. Lee left San Benardino, last summer, to explore this unknown country, and months elapsing without his return his friends apprehended that some calamity had befallen him, and search was made for him. A peculiarity of the soil there retains an imprint on its surface for ages (the wagon wheel tracks of a government surveying expedition in 1854 can be seen there to day), and the old man's tracks were discovered and traced for days, but nothing definite was found. On their last trip McIntosh and Carter followed his footprints, and came to the spot where he was killed. Some bloody clothing lay on the ground, and an examination showed that Mr. Lee had been walking leisurely along when a party of Indians in ambush behind some bushes fired upon him; he reeled and sank, digging his elbows into the soft earth (and may that impression remain till the judgment day as an evidence against his cowardly murderers). The Indians then revealed themselves, and placing his body on a horse carried it off into the mountains. Single prospectors are in peril of their lives in traversing this region, both from the roving bands of Indians and the danger of being lost and dying from starvation and thirst.

Life Insurance Wrecking.

[Julius Wilcox in the International Review.]

Since the late war twenty six life insurance companies have started in the State of New York, and to-day only three of them remain. During the war six started, and but one of them survives. During nineteen years preceding the war ten started, and all remain save one, which was shamefully done to death in 1874. Of the thirteen now in the field, therefore, nine are ante-war companies, and these have ninety-six per cent. of the aggregate assets and outstanding business. Twenty-nine have failed. Of the $17,000,000 reserve, representing the liabilities, it is questionable whether one-fourth has ever reached the rightful owners. Probably not three per cent. of the gross $160,000,000 of insurance contracts outstanding—upon which, exclusive of the cost of carrying, the net premium payments may perhaps have aggregated $6,000,000—will ever be completed and paid. These failures have been, in some instances, brought about by swindling amalgamations, effected through the perversion of a statutory provision authorizing reinsurance of "any" risk; in other instances, by inanition; in the rest, by springing the receivership trap, sometimes collusively and sometimes unnecessarily.

Buying up Negro Delegates.

[Washington letter.]

A gentleman from Texas (not Tom Ochiltree) told me how he was "gaffed" (to use his own expression) by a negro delegate. He paid for two round tickets from Texas to Chicago for two negro delegates who were to vote for Sherman. He thought he had them without doubt and he brought them through in good time and lodged them well in Chicago. He lost sight of them one evening, but the next day he saw them coming towards him, both with big gold chains around their necks and watches in their pockets. He knew in a minute what had happened, but said nothing. When they approached him one of them began to explain his position. He said he thought there was no chance for "Massa Sherman," and Grant was his first profession (preference) anyway. Still he said he would vote for Sherman if he had any chance, but he knew he hadn't, and so he should vote for General Grant. He said "Massa Cameron" thought just as he did. It was all explained then. Of course nobody knew whose money bought the big watches and chains and nobody could account for the lavish way in which the negro delegates spent money.

Population of Philadelphia.

[Philadelphia Ledger.]

Eight hundred and fifty thousand appears to be in round numbers the population of Philadelphia in 1880. At five o'clock yesterday afternoon, the returns showed a population of 838,124. There are fifty-nine districts from which additional returns are expected. The population in 1870, according to the census returns, was 674,000, the apparent increase being over twenty-five per cent. In the ten years from 1860 to 1870, the increase was at a less rate than twenty per cent., the population increasing about 108,500 in that decade. New York, starting with a population of 805,651 in 1860, added thereto only 136,641 in ten years, an increase of seventeen per cent. Those who anticipated a larger population than 850,000 in Philadelphia, were doubtless misled by the local census of 1876, and did not stop to consider what a splendid advance an increase of twenty-five per cent. in ten years would be.

Lyman Trumbull's Rebuke.

[Speech to Illinois Convention.]

I had occasion the other day to step into their National Convention at Chicago. And what did I see looking down upon that convention? There were the portraits of Chase, of Seward, of Fessenden, of Sumner and of Greeley, whom by slander and falsehood they hounded to his grave. Here they were calling upon the spirits of these departed statesman—those great men who gave the Republican party in the days of its purity all its glory—calling upon them to give countenance to its proceedings in 1880, when for the last ten years they had hounded every one of them. Could effrontery or impudence go farther than for those men to appeal to the spirits of Greeley and Chase and Seward as though they were with them?

A Darker Hue to His Ebony.

[From the Chicago News.]

Fred Douglas said to an old friend as he was leaving the Palmer House with his grip-sack in his hand, and with all the appearance of a broken-down man, "I scarcely dare to speak; my heart is bruised; they have deserted my people; they have lost the country." He was asked to call on Mr. Garfield to congratulate him, but instead, with bowed head and dejected mien, he took his solitary way to the depot.

Wants a Free Fight.

[Labor Tribune.]

The Pittsburgh *Leader* habitually ridicules or unreasoningly abuses Greenback-Labor principles and policy, instead of calmly opposing them by argument. If it is willing to fairly discuss the issues, the *National Labor Tribune* hereby offers to enter the lists with it, say to the extent of about half a column weekly, each paper to reproduce the articles of its opponent. We mean business.

GENERAL GRANT expects to spend the summer in England, visiting his daughter Mrs. Nellie Grant Sartoris.

THE SCARECROW.

The farmer looked at his cherry tree,
With thick buds clustered on every bough;
"I wish I could cheat the robins," said he:
"If somebody only would show me how.

"I'll make a terrible scarecrow grim,
With threatening arms and with bristling head,
And up the tree I'll fasten him
To frighten them half to death," he said

He fashioned a scarecrow tattered and torn—
Oh, 'twas a horrible thing to see!
And very early, one summer morn,
He sat it up in his cherry tree.

The blossoms were light as the white sea-foam,
The beautiful tree was a lovely sight,
But the scarecrow stood there so much at home
That the birds flew screaming away in fright.

But the robins watching him day after day,
With heads on one side and eyes so bright,
Surveying the monster, began to say
"Why should this fellow our prospects blight?"

"He never moves round for the roughest weather
He's a harmless, comical tough old fellow;
Let's all go into the tree together,
For he won't budge till the fruit is mellow!"

So up they flew; and the sauciest pair
'Mid the shady branches peered and perked,
Selected a spot with the utmost care,
And all day merrily sang and worked.

And where do you think they built their nest?
In the scarecrow's pocket, if you please,
That, half concealed on the ragged breast,
Made a charming covert of safety and ease!

By the time the cherries were ruby-red
A thriving family, hungry and brisk,
The whole long day on the ripe fruit fed;
'Twas so convenient! They saw no risk!

Until the children were ready to fly
All undisturbed they lived in the tree;
For nobody thought to look at the Guy
For a robin's flourishing family!

—*Celia Thaxter in June Wide Awake.*

WHO MURDERED MORGAN?

Thurlow Weed Tells all About It.

[From the Pioneer-Press.]

NEW YORK, May 23.—"I know how Morgan was killed," said Mr. Weed, and where and when he was killed, and who killed him. It was a dreadful murder."

"How do I know?" he asked, repeating my question. "I know because the criminals themselves confessed it to me before they died."

"Is it possible?" I said. "Will you tell the public about it?"

"Yes, I have told it partially before. It was in 1834, about five years after the sudden disappearance of Morgan, that on my trial for libeling the Masons, two men volunteered to be my witnesses. One of these men was John Whitney."

I think Mr. Weed said the other was the man who had charge of the old fort where Morgan was confined by his captors.

He went on:

"I invited them to eat some oysters with me after the trial, and while we were at the table John Whitney consented, in reply to our urgency, to make a clean breast of it about the murder of Morgan. He declared the terrible secret had been a burden on him day and night, and then he told who the men were who got the lodge one dark night to put Morgan out of the way, lest he might reveal the secrets of the order. He said he was one of the men. The others were Col. William King, Garside, Howard and Chubbock. They went to the fort, and the prisoner hand and foot, laid him ina boat carried him to about the middle part of the Niagara River, where it was two miles to either shore, and there, tying weights to his head and heels, they flung him overboard. When he had told the story, Whitney said he felt relieved. The other witness turned to him and said, 'John, Weed can hang you now.' 'Yes,' said Whitney, 'but he won't.' I thought much about my duty to the public, but it was obviously impossible to convict him unless he would say solemnly in court what he had said to me.

"It was nearly thirty years afterwards when I met John Whitney in Chicago, when I was there at the Convention in 1860. He came to me and said he wanted to make a careful confession for me to write down, to be published after his death. There was nobody else he dared to trust it to, he said. I agreed to commit his dreadful secret to paper as soon as the Convention adjourned. The hour adjourned he was waiting for me at my hotel. I was in the depths of disappointment, and was busy with a hundred things, and I told Whitney that I should come back to Chicago shortly and would then attend to it. We exchanged letters after that, but he died suddenly and I never saw him again."

"The Chicago papers," I said, "ought to look up his relatives or friends there, and see if he left any document or told his secret."

"Yes," he replied, "it would be well. It is strange, by the way, that every one of those five murderers is dead, and all but one died violent deaths. Col. King committed suicide, and Garside was choked to death by a horse."

EATING CROW.

The Origin of the Phrase That is Just Now of Such Interest.

The Indianapolis *Journal* tells the following story as being the origin of the phrase "eating crow," it having been published twenty-five years ago in the *Knickerbocker Magazine:*

An old farmer, who lived somewhere on the Hudson, below Albany, was in the habit of taking a few summer boarders to eke out the earnings of the farm. Like most farmers who take summer boarders and have, at the same time, a convenient market for their produce, this thrifty successor of the Knickerbockers was accustomed to send all the best products of his farm and garden and the choicest butter from his dairy to market, often returning from town with inferior articles which he had purchased at a greatly reduced price, safely hidden away in his wagon box, to be smuggled into the kitchen and palmed off upon the unsuspecting boarders as home-grown produce. Finally some of the boarders began to grumble. They had boarded in the country before and knew well what fresh vegetables and berries, new-laid eggs and "grass" butter were, and were conscious of the fact that they were not getting what they were entitled to. To all their complaints the farmer returned answer they were entirely "too particekeler," that it was foolish and simple to pamper one's appetite; that ordinary food was best in the long run and winding up invariably with the remark: "I kin eat anything; I kin eat a crow." This last remark was repeated so often that it made an impression on one of the boarders, who, being out shooting one day and having popped over a crow, determined to put the gastronomic abilities of his host to the test. He carried the bird home, had the cook dress it and gave her instructions to cook it for dinner. Then fearful that the hardy farmer might have stomach even for such a dish and so make good his boast, he slipped into the kitchen while the bird was cooking and seasoned it liberally with Scotch snuff. In time the dish was sent to the table and the boarder placed it before the host with the remark: "Now you have been steadily proclaiming your ability to eat a crow. Here is one cooked to a turn. Try it." The farmer was somewhat taken aback, but had too much pluck to acknowledge himself beaten without a trial. He accordingly attacked the dish, with the remark: "I kin do it." At the second bite he repeated: "I kin eat crow," and as he suddenly suspended the operation of cutting the third mouthful and began to retreat toward the door, he added, "but dang me if I hanker arter it!"

Dr. John Hall's Stories.

[From Address at Madison, Wis.]

Dr. Hall said that he knew a preacher in Ireland who used to come down from his pulpit every Sunday, after the sermon, and the people, passing in a line in front of him, would shake hands and pass the compliments of the day. One elder told the pastor one day, "Let the Lord keep you humble, sir, and we will keep you poor!" But that is the policy of too many church boards, imbued as they are with the notion that the ministry should be kept on the apostolic plan of poverty and humility.

Dr. Hall told a story related to him by the late Richard Winter Hamilton, a prominent Congregationalist in England. Mr. Hamilton being called to fill a pulpit in a provincial town, was waited on in the vestry just before the service by the presenter of the meeting; the latter laid down a program which provided for a very short prayer and a shorter sermon, but several interminably long hymns. Said the presenter: "Our people are a peculiar people; we are very fond of music, and plenty of it, and we are not fond of long prayers or long sermons; in asking you to cut it short, sir, I wish to emphasize as before that we are fond of music, because in heaven singing is the chief order of the day!" Mr. Hamilton answered, "It is a comfort, sir, to know that you will not be there to lead it!"

There are funeral ministers, said Dr. Hall, gentlemen who carry around them an air of professional solemnity; they carry it even in their hat-bands and pocket handkerchiefs, and look cotinually as if genteely laid out in the coffins. There was a minister of this sort called on to marry a young couple; he stretched out his hands, and unconsciously commenced the burial service. "Sir," spoke the young man, "we came to be wedded, not buried!" To which the gentleman of the cloth responded, "It won't be many years before you wish you had been buried." Ministers should be men first, then ministers manliness and Godliness are twin qualifications.

Then comes your fluent ministers. Turn on the faucet and the stream flows. The less they have to say, the bigger the stream and the louder they shout. Lyman Beecher, on returning home from church one Sabbath, said that he felt he had done very poorly. Said one of his boys: "Why, father, I thought you were never in better trim; you just shouted it out to 'em." "Aye, aye," replied Mr. Beecher, "that's it exactly; when I'm not prepared I alway holler at the top of my voice."

The doctor told the story of a simple, God-fearing Irish pastor he used to know, in the old country. Each year, he used to go up to the General Assembly, for there every minister is ex-officio a delegate; whenever the time come for making the announcement of this annual vacation, the pastor would give out; "May it pl'ase the congregation nixt Lord Day I'll be vacant!" Leaving it for the wags to make the inquiry whether or no he were not vacant more than one Lord's Day in the year. Such as these are children of nature—simple, unconventional and often splendidly noble men. He well remembered one such, in Ireland—"and," said Dr. Hall, "although many stories related in this way are not strictly true, I assure you this one I am about to tell you, is." He said that this simple, poorly-paid, but honest and noble-hearted pastor was riding along one day, and seeing a laborer at work in the fields, whose ragged shirt did not protect his back from the blistering rays of the sun, jumped off his horse, strode over the fence, stripped off his own coat and shirt, and made the astonished laborer put on the latter; the now shirtless preacher buttoned his coat to his chin, and disappeared as he had come, unconscious that he was in the least transcending his line of exact duty. Dr. Hall said he liked these men, these unconsciously humorous souls, who live nearer heaven than half the rest of mankind.

Phil. Sheridan and the Planter.

During the pursuit of Lee's army from Petersburg to Appomattox, General Phil. Sheridan commanded the advance of Grant's army. At dawn on the 7th of April all rebels were on the north side of the Appomattox, with the Union troops close on their heels. Sheridan, ever at the front, stopped at a farm house, near Prospect Station, dismounted, tied his horse, and started up the walk.

Upon the piazza sat a middle-aged typical southerner, with long, straight hair combed behind his ears and covering his neck, a swallow-tailed coat, buff waistcoat, nankeen pantaloons, and morocco slippers. A gorgeous shirt frill adorned his bosom, and from the embrasure of his wall-like collar he shot defiant glances. He bowed stifly to the General, who, nodding carelesssly, sat down on a step and pored over his maps. Soon he looked up and said:

"Have you seen any of Lee's troops around here to-day?"

Planter—"Sir as I can truly say that none have been seen by me, I will say so, but, if I had seen any, I should feel it my duty to refuse to reply to your question. I cannot give you any information which might work to the disadvantage of General Lee."

The general, with a little whistle of surprise, puffed away at his cigar, and continued to study his map. In a few minutes he looked up again and asked: "How far is it to Buffalo River?"

Planter—"Sir, I don't know."

Sheridan—"The—you don't! How long have you lived here?"

Planter—"All my life."

Sheridan—"Very well, sir, it's time you did know! Captain, put this gentleman in charge of a guard, and walk him do Buffalo River to show it to him."

The Virginian of the old school enjoyed the pleasure of tramping through five miles of mud, to look at the river with which he was perfectly familiar.

GARFIELD and Arthur both are Masons. The Washington Sunday *Herald* says: "Brother James A. Garfield is a charter member of Pentalpha Lodge, No. 23, and a member of Columbia Chapter, No. 1; Columbia Commandry, No. 2, and Mithras Lodge of Perfection. A. and A. Rite, all of this city. Brother Chester A. Arthur is a member of all the Masonic bodies in New York city."

WHEN leaving home for the summer, the prudent provide themselves with Dr. Jayne's Carminative Balsam, in order to treat promptly and effectually all attacks of cramp, diarrhœa, dysentery, cholera morbus, &c., complaints more or less prevalent everywhere at this season of the year. MWS

LOWEST ON THE LIST.

[From the Montreal Spectator.]

The cold, wet day, the windy street,
The open gates of Trinity,
Whom do the College fellows greet
With such rude mirth and mockery?
Poor Oliver! We know thy face,
So shy, so plain, so void of grace.

"Last on the list," through taunts and sneers,
He stumbles to his garret-room;
And for an hour his lonely tears
Give its poor walls a deeper gloom.
Then smiles return—this cheerful lad
The "knack of hoping" always had.

He took his flute, and on his woe
He made the saddest, sweetest strain;
"I am so dull, and plain, and slow,
No honors I may hope to gain;
No skill have I in anything,
Unless like some wild bird I sing."

And so the cheerful, kindly heart
Spoke to the world in native song:
And smiles and tears from thousands start,
Sweet singer, who could do thee wrong?
By all beloved, thy very name
Is spoken tenderly by Fame.

Now if, through Dublin you should stray,
Stop at the gates of Trinity;
There a grand statue stands to-day,
To that poor lad, who wearily
Passed through the gates, a scorn and drudge,
"Last on the list," as men could judge.

And if through London, do not fail
The Temple's solemn yard to seek;
Brave knights lie there in carven mail,
Who never feared a lance to break
With mortal man, that mighty line
Who fought and bled for Palestine.

They are forgotten; and none know
Their names or deeds, those Templars brave
But ask a ten years' lad: "Where blow
The grasses over Goldsmith's grave.
This singer more than nobles dear?"
And he will say, "I know, sir. Here!"

"Last of the list!" but time is just;
And in Life's trial gold is gold.
Although the hand that wrote is dust,
His songs live on, his tales are told.
Highest in many a heart sits he
Who lowest stood in Trinity.

NOT BORN TO BE HANGED.

Death of a Respected Citizen of York Who Thirty Years Ago Saw His Gallows Built.

Paul Kunkel, a well-known citizen of York, Penna., died last week, aged seventy-nine years. His death has recalled a most remarkable incident in his life. Thirty years ago he was convicted on circumstantial evidence of murder, was sentenced to be hanged, and escaped only by the providential discovery of the real assassin eight days before the sentence was to have been executed. A son of the deceased gives the following as the family record of the incident:

In 1849 a brother of Paul Kunkel, who had been living with the latter's family, resolved to return to Germany, whence he had come some years before. Paul accompained him to Baltimore, and after seeing him safely on shipboard started homeward on foot. He met with no remarkable incident until he reached Parkton. Near that place he came up to a man sitting by the roadside. He had an umbrella and a new pair of women's shoes in his possession. He spoke to Mr. Kunkel, who stopped and engaged in conversation with the stranger. The latter said he was traveling in the direction of York and the two walked on together. The stranger said his name was Conrad Winter. On the way he offered the umbrella he carried, which was a valuable one, in exchange for an old one that Mr. Kunkel had. Kunkel unhesitatingly made the trade. By the time they reached York the two men had come to be on friendly terms, and Winter expressing a desire to remain a few days in York to rest and look about him, Kunkel proffered him the hospitality of his home, which Winter accepted. He remained three or four days with the Kunkel family during which time he exchanged a variety of articles he had in his parcels for others of no value belonging to different members of the family. He offered to give one of the children a handsome snuff-box, but this gift was declined by the parents. Winter, soon after meeting Kunkle on the York road, gave the latter the news of a murder that had been committed down in Maryland somewhere, and told Kunkel that the murderer had not yet been captured. The day after Winter left York, Kunkel learned that a woman had been murdered in Parkton on the very morning that he had passed through that place. A day or so afterwards two officers from Maryland appeared at Kunkel's house. They recognized in him one of the strange persons who had been seen in Parkton on the morning after the murder, and who were suspected of the crime. The woman who had been killed was a Mrs. Cooper. The officers found an umbrella, a pair of shoes and several other articles in Kunkel's house that were identified as the property of the murdered woman. Kunkel was arrested, charged with being the murderer. His mind was at once so affected by the terrible situation in which he found himself that he was unable to give any connection or lucid explanation of his possession of the articles. His wife knew nothing of the circumstances connected with her husband's meeting with Winter. She told all she knew, but it was insufficient to have any effect on the authorities, and Kunkel was taken to Baltimore and lodged in jail. Ten months afterwards he was placed on trial.

Mrs. Cooper, who was a lady of good family, living near Parkton, had been found covered with brush by the roadside, with her skull crushed in. A stone was discovered near by with which the deed had been done. It was proved that she was returning from the village store, where she had purchased a pair of new shoes; that she carried on the occasion a large alpaca umbrella with a peculiar mark on it, and that Kunkel was seen passing along the road near the scene of the murder on the morning the crime was committed. The pair of new shoes and the umbrella were found in his house in York. Mrs. Cooper's silver snuff-box, which she always carried, was also missing, and the authorities were then in ignorance of the fact how near that article had come to being another damaging witness against this unfortunate German. Kunkel was convicted. He was sentenced to be hanged two months from the time of his conviction. Despite the strenuous exertions of his friends who believed him innocent, among them being the then Catholic Bishop of Baltimore, no Executive clemency could be obtained in his case. He himself was in a state of mind that did not permit him to realize his fearful position up to within eight days of the day of the execution. Then there suddenly came a singular clearing up of his mental faculties. He sent for his counsel, and for the first time informed him of the circumstances of his meeting with Conrad Winter of Parkton and the exchange of property he had made with him. Officers were detailed to hunt up Winter. No trace of him could be found until two days before the day set for the hanging of Kunkel, an officer from Ashland, Pa., appeared in Baltimore with the missing man. Winter was a blacksmith. He had been working at Ashland ever since the arrest of Kunkel, under another name. The trial of Kunkel created a widespread interest, and among those who had discussed it most among his fellow-workmen had been Winter, who was known in Ashland under the name of Grover. He was particularly bitter against Kunkel, and hoped that he would not be permitted to escape unhanged. A young man who worked with Winter was suspicious, after the story of Kunkel had been made public, that his fellow-workman was the man for whom the officers were looking. One day Winter took a pinch of snuff from a box he carried and offered his helper some. The latter took the box. On the inside of the lid was engraved the word "Cooper." The young man at once communicated his suspicions to frends. By careful watching they discovered that the blacksmith's name was not Grover, as he had given it, but Conrad Winter. The arrest was made at once and Winter taken to Baltimore. A reprieve was granted Kunkel. Winter was placed on trial for the murder. He was convicted. Kunkel was given a new trial to clear him legally of the charge of murder, which was speedily done.

On the scaffold Winter confessed to the murder of Mrs. Cooper. He had mistaken her for a Mrs. Goodrich, who had procured his incarceration in State prison for stealing sheep. He had just been released from prison and was approaching Parkton, when he saw a woman walking in the road ahead of him. He thought it was Mrs. Goodrich. He picked a large stone, stole up to his victim, and felled her to the ground with a blow. She died instantly. Upon turning her over he discovered that he had not killed his enemy, but Mrs. Cooper. He took her umbrella, shoes, snuff-box and other articles and then covered the body up with brush. When he met Kunkel the idea was conceived of placing Mrs. Cooper's property in his possession, and thus destroy evidence against himself. Winter was hanged and Kunkel lived to become one of York's most useful citizens.

BEAR'S HEART.

A Young Indian Brave Tells the Story of His Life.

[Springfield Republican.]

Our special correspondent in his interesting report of the Hampton (Va.,) Institute commencement the other day, made mention of an "Indian talk" given by one of the young Indians there. Bear's Heart is a Cheyenne brave about thirty years old, taken together with some sixty other "bad Indians" to Fort Marion, St. Augustine, Fla. Our correspondent writes: Bear's Heart is much more of a man than his simple language would indicate; his speech is characteristic and genuine. The Capt. Pratt, of whom he speaks, as below, was in charge of the Indians there imprisoned, and is now at the head of the Indian school at Carlisle, Pa.; he is a firm believer in education as the road to solve the Indian question. Now for Bear's Heart:

When I was a little boy I get out bed, maybe 5 o'clock every morning. I go out wigwam, wash face, go back in wigwam, my father comb my hair and tie it, then he paint my face good. Then my father said: You go shoot. My little friend come and I say to him: Let us go shoot. When finish cooking my mother say: Come here, Bear's Heart, breakfast. Then I told my friend: After breakfast you come again, we go shooting again. I had buffalo meat, just one for breakfast.

I tell you how my house look. Indians' bed just on the ground. My father and mother have a bed one side of wigwam. And my brother other side, my sister another side, and the door on one side. The fire is in the middle. My people sit on bed, and my mother she give us a tin plate and cat meat. We have one knife, no fork, hold the meat by the hand, cut with knife. After breakfast I go shooting with my friend. I eat three times every day. Sometimes two times—when not much meat—that is all. I no work. I play all the time. After awhile I big boy. My father, he said: Bear's Heart, you try kill buffalo now. I say: Yes. When Indians go buffalo hunting I go too. One time I shoot twice and kill buffalo. I skin buffalo and put skin and beef on my horse. I took to my wigwam. My father he say: Bear's Heart, how many times you shoot? I say: One time. He say: Good. When I big boy, my father give me gun and I shoot deer. All the time I shoot. I done no work. My mother and my sisters do work. When my father died I was a bad man.

By and by about twenty Indians, young men, went to fight Utes. I told my mother I want to fight too, and she said, yes. I go and fight all day first time. We killed one Ute and four Cheyenne. Sun down we stop. In Texas I fight again. In Texas all time fight, no stop. Some fight, some take horses. In the summer I fight, in the winter no fight. One time I went to a big fight; I fight then, I got tired I say two my friends: Let us go back to agency. My friends, they say: Yes. We went to agency. The captain talk to us. He says: Bear's Heart, what do you want to do, fight or stay here? I said: Stay here. All right, say he, go to your wigwam. About one month after, Cheyenne chief, he tell agent, Bear's Heart had been fighting. So he is bad. Then the captain put me in the guard-house. By and by, the captain, he sent my two friends to tell all Indians to stop and come to agency. All Indians come back. Then Cheyenne chief, he looked at Indians and told captain what Indians fight. The captain put Indians in guard-house and colored soldiers put chains on their legs. One man, he got mad and run, and the soldiers shoot, but no kill him. By and by good many soldiers come from Fort Sill and took us to Fort Sill, where I saw Capt. Pratt. Good many Klowas, Comanches, and Arrapahoes, and Cheyennes, all together with soldiers, and Capt. Pratt take us to Florida.

When I ride to Florida, all the time, I think by and by, he kill me. When I been St. Augustine sometimes and woman and men come see me and shake hands. I think soldiers no kill me. After a while Capt. Pratt took off all Indian's chains, but not too quick. Capt. Pratt he see boys no have money. He got sea-beans. He give every Indian two sea-beans. He say, make sea-beans shine. He told us how, and when we make sea-beans good we take to him, he give us money. First time we make sea-beans, then bows and arrows, then paint pictures. By and by teacher, she come with picture of dogs, cats, cow, and tell us every day, nine o'clock morning we go to school, stop about twelve o'clock. Afternoon just make sea-beans. Before Indians went to school Captain Pratt, he gave Indians clothes just like white men. But Indians no want hair cut. Sunday Indians go to church. Down from head. Indians same as white men, but head long, hair just like Indians. By and by, after Indians go to church, they say, I want my hair cut. My teachers very good, two years I stay St. Augustine. Then come to Hampton. At Hampton I go to school and I work. I like school and work. I don't want to go home just now. I want to learn more English, more work, and more of the good way, when I finish my school here I go home to teach my people, and to work also. I want my mother and sisters to work house and I and brother work farm. When they put chains on me to take me from my home I felt sorry. But I glad now, for I good boy now.

He Wanted to Keep Sunday.

[From the Rochester Post.]

A few days ago a young man in business was greeted by one of the clergy in this city, and was congratulated on his new venture in business. In the course of the conversation the clerical brother expressed his opinion as not in favor of the young man keeping open on Sunday.

"No," said the young man. "I don't want to keep open on Sunday, but will probably have to. I work hard all the week, and would like to shut up on Sunday, because it's the only day in the week that I can have to mysalf to go hunting and fishing." The clergyman moved on.

"Say, Susan, have you lost your appetite? Are you weak and nervous? If so, 'Dr. Lindsey's Blood Searcher' is what you want."

A WISE LITTLE GIRL.

"Come hither you madcap darling!"
I said to my four-year-old,
"Pray what will be done to the bad, bad girl
Who will not do as she's told?
Too well you love your own way, way,
While little to love to mind:
But mamma knows what is best for you
And isn't she always kind?"

So I told her of "Casabianca,"
And the fearful burning ship,
"Do you think," said I, "such a child as that
His mother would have to whip?"
And my heart went out with the story sad
Of this boy so nobly brave,
Who would not dare to disobey,
Even his live to save.

Then her eyes grew bright as the morning,
And they seemed to look me through,
Ah—ah, thought I, you understand
The lesson I have in view.
"Now what do you think of this lad, my love?
Tell all that is in your heart."
"I think," she said, "he was dreffal good,
But he wasn't the least bit smart."

—*Youth's Companion.*

BLACK AND GARFIELD.

An Examination of Judge Black's Defence of Garfield.

How the Great Lawyer Labored to Save his Client.

[Leading editorial in N. Y. Herald, of Friday.]

We think it a mistake for General Garfield's friends to parade Judge Black's letter as a defensive document. It was written to serve his client in a most critical emergency, and having failed to accomplish its object then, it is a bomerang now. Its date was Feburary 15, 1873—three days before the report of the Poland Committee. Although addressed to Speaker Blaine, it was intended to influence the committee and save Mr. Garfield from censure in its forthcoming report. As often happens to skilful lawyers, Judge Black made an unsuccessful defence of his client.

To perceive the bearing of Judge Black's letter we must compare it with Mr. Garfield's sworn testimony before the committee on which the charge of perjury is founded. January 14, 1873, Mr. Garfield swore as follows:

Mr. Ames never gave nor offered to give me any stock or other valuable thing as a gift. I once asked and obtained from him, and afterward repaid to him, a loan of $300. That amount is the only valuable thing I ever received from or delivered to him. I never owned, received or agreed to receive any stock of the Credit Mobilier of the Union Pacific Railroad, nor any dividends or profits arising from either of them.

Judge Black virtually admits that this testimony was not true. Mr. Garfield swore that he never had any connection with the Credit Mobilier stock; Judge Black merely contends that he had no "guilty" connection. Garfield swore, most absolutely, that he had never had anything whatever to do with it, and the gist of Black's letter is to show that although he did have a connection with it he did not understand its nature. These two lines of defence are not only distinct, but inconsistent. If Mr. Garfield told the truth when he swore that he had never had anything to do with the stock Judge Black's attempt to show that his complicity was innocent because he was ignorant of the kind of transaction he was engaged in is at least no vindication of Mr. Garfield's sworn testimony. Judge Black said, "I believed that General Garfield was free from all guilty connections with that business." But his client had sworn that he had no connection with it, "guilty" or otherwise. Why express a belief that he had "no guilty connection," if, as the client swore, he had no connection with it at all? Judge Black's reasoning to prove that the connection was not guilty is inconsistent with the oath of his client. The following paragraph of the counsel's letter is suggestive:—

I assert unhesitatingly that, whatever General Garfield may have done or forborne to do, he acted in profound ignorance of the nature and character of the thing which Mr. Ames was proposing to sell. He had not the slightest suspicion that he was to be taken into a ring organized for the purpose of defrauding the public, nor did he know that the stock was in any way connected with anything which came, or would come, within the legislative jurisdiction of Congress. The case against him lacks the *scienter*, which alone constitutes guilt.

What pertinence was there in pleading that the client was ignorant of what he was doing if it was true, as the client swore, that he never had anything to do with the stock in any way whatever? Why set up this elaborate plea of ignorance (which is the whole substance of Counsel Black's exculpation) if his client had sworn truly that he never had any sort of connection with the Credit Mobilier stock? There is an irreconcilable inconsistency between Judge Black's letter and Mr. Garfield's testimony before the Poland Committee. If he had sworn truly that he never had anything to do with the stock it was irrelevant for his counsel to contend that what he did was done in ignorance. If he did nothing the stress Judge Black laid on the plea of ignorance (which forms the whole tissue of his defence) was ridiculous. Alluding to a conversation between himself and his client Judge Black says in his letter.—

I do not undertake to reproduce the conversation, but the effect of it all was to convince me thoroughly that when he listened to Ames he was perfectly unconscious of anything evil. I watched carefully every word that fell from him on this point, and did not regard his narrative of the transaction in any other respect with much interest, because in my view everything else was insignificant. I did not care whether he had made a bargain technically binding or not; his integrity depended upon the question whether he acted with his eyes open. If he had known the true character of the proposition made to him he would not have endured it, much less embraced it.

This line of defence abandoned as untenable the ground taken by Mr. Garfield in his testimony before the Poland Committee one month and one day previous to the date of Judge Black's letter. Judge Black was too cognizant of the facts to attempt to save his client on his own plea. He knew well enough that it "wouldn't wash." So he virtually admitted that Garfield "listened to Ames," but maintained that he "was perfectly unconscious of anything evil." Mr. Garfield's astute and wary Democratic counsel professed that he "did not care whether he had made a bargain technically binding or not. His integrity depended on whether he acted with his eyes open." This expert dodge virtually admitted that Mr. Garfield's sworn testimony before the Poland Committee was indefensible; admitted that he did make an arrangement with Oakes Ames; professed indifference as to "whether he had made a bargain technically binding or not," and staked his whole defence on the point that the intelligent and active-minded Mr. Garfield was too verdant to have known what everybody else knew at the time. But, if this defence is accepted, what are we think of General Garfield's sworn testimony that he had never any sort of connection with the Credit Mobilier? By a stretch of charity we may consider him ignorant of the real character of the Credit Mobilier, which everybody else perfectly understood, and which the whole press of the country was exposing; but when he testified before the Poland Committee could he also have been ignorant of the personal facts which it was the whole drift of Judge Black's letter to explain away on the ground that when Mr. Garfield negotiated with Ames he was the innocent victim of a schemer? He may possibly have been ignorant of Ames' designs, but he could not have been ignorant of the fact that he entertained Ames' proposals, which precluded his counsel from expressing an opinion as to "whether he had made a bargain technically binding or not."

It is amazing that the friends of Mr. Garfield should parade Judge's Black's letter as a defence. Instead of a defence it is a confession. It was a confession that the most skilful counsel he could employ would not venture to defend him on his own sworn statements. That ground of defence was abandoned entirely and Judge Black was reduced to "plead the baby act," Mr. Garfield swore that he had never touched the gun; Judge Black pleaded that when he handled it he did not know that it was loaded. The plain contradiction between the oath of the defendant and the argument of his counsel makes the republication of Judge Black's letter a perfect boomerang.

We suppose nobody is quite green enough to imagine that Judge Black volunteered his defensive letter. Mr. Garfield found himself in a desperate situation and applied to a great Democratic lawyer to extricate him. The Republican client must have felt that he was hard pressed when he had recourse to such aid. But the Poland Comittee was then preparing its report, and Mr. Garfield felt that he was in the crisis of his brilliant career. Three days after Judge Black's letter the Poland Committee made its report to Congress. The report, like Judge Black's letter, discredited Mr. Garfield's testimony and certified that he did make a bargain with Oakes Ames and did receive money on his Credit Mobilier stock. The committee—a friendly Republican committee—in spite of Mr. Garfield's sworn statement to the contrary, reported as follows:

The facts in regard to Mr. Garfield, as found by the committee, are that he agreed with Mr. Ames to take ten shares of Credit Mobilier stock, but did not pay for the same. Mr. Ames received the eighty per cent. dividend in bonds and sold them for ninety-seven per cent. and also received the sixty per cent. cash dividend; which, together with the price of the stock and interest, left a balance of $329. This sum was paid over to Mr. Garfield by a check on the Sergeant-at-Arms, and Mr. Garfield then understood this sum was the balance of dividends after paying for the stock.

THE FIRST FORTY-NINER.

Death of John A. Sutter, the California Gold Discoverer.

The Good Fortune of Thousands His Evil Fortune.

General John A. Sutter, the discoveret of gold in California, and one of the earliest pioneers on that coast, died at Wade's Hotel in Washington City on Friday. He had been sick for about a week with inflammation of the kidneys, and died quietly, in full possession of his faculties. The news of his death was at once telegraphed to his home at Litiz, Lancaster county, Pa., where his aged wife resides. His remains will be taken to Litiz for interment.

THE STORY OF SUTTER AND HIS CLAIM.

John Augustus Sutter was born at Kandern, Baden, on February 15, 1803. He was educated for a military career at Berne, Switzerland, and saw some service in the French army during the reign of Charles X. In 1834 he emigrated to this country, and finally settled himself as a trader at Santa Fe, New Mexico. In 1839, having determined to become a Mexican citizen, he was sent north by the authorities of California, with the military rank of captain, to look after the Indians and administer justice in a general way. In 1841, he received from the Mexican Government a formal grant of eleven leagues of land near the junction of the Sacramento and American rivers. On this tract, at the spot where now stands the city of Sacramento, he founded a settlement, and built a fort. In consideration of the services, civil and military, which he rendered the Mexican authorities, he was given, in 1845, a further grant of twenty-two leagues of land. New Helvetia was the name he gave to the original eleven leagues which he settled, and upon which he built Fort Sutter, and the further grant of twenty-two leagues adjoining the first named tract, was called Sobrante (surplus).

Between 1845 and 1848 he reached the summit of his power. He was the military commander of his district and the Indian Agent of the Territory. His landed estate comprised 150,000 acres. He had subjugated wild Indians and peopled the wilderness with faithful adherents and sturdy workmen. His growing crops spread up and down the Sacramento Valley for miles and miles, and his horses and cattle, sheep and swine, covered a thousand hills. He owned from 11,000 to 12,000 head of cattle, and in one year harvested 40,000 bushels of wheat. About 600 Indians were employed by him to cut and thresh his crop. A Mexican Senator came down upon his settlement with a military escort and offered him $100,000 in cash for his fort, lands, stock, which offer he unfortunately refused as well as a still larger offer made on the following day by another Mexican.

Meanwhile the United States and Mexico were at war, and California was wrested from the latter by the former. When General Kearney arrived in the neighborhood he found Sutter so firmly established that he appointed him Indian Agent. Commodore Stockton made him Alcaide, or Mayor and Colonel Montgomery subsequently appointed him Military Commander.

But evil days were upon him. The first discovery of gold in California was made upon his estate, and, as fortune would have it, instead of his becoming a bonanza king he was reduced to poverty. The story is best told in his own words:

"While building a mill on American river, a man employed by me, by the name of Marshall, discovered yellow spots in the millrace. He procured some of the yellow stuff, and remarked to several men that he believed it was gold; but they only laughed at him, and called him crazy. He came to my office next day. He wanted to be very sure that no listeners were about, and when satisfied, he gave me the stuff to examine. Several tests that I heard of I applied as well as I could, and satisfied myself that it was really gold. One of these tests was with aqua-fortis and the other by weighing in water. I told him it was gold and no mistake, and hoped the discovery could be kept secret for six weeks—until certain mills would be finished and preparation made for a large additional population. But the secret soon leaked out—was told by a woman employed as a cook—of course she could keep no such golden secret. Then excitement and confusion, and even anarchy, followed. The men then on the ground, and others soon followed, seemed to care for nothing but gold. By-and-by the scum of the world came. They cared nothing for law, property, or anything. They took from me what they wanted, and I was powerless. Five butchers took my cattle, and each of them made $60,000 out of that job. After a year or so civil authority was established, but in the meantime my stock had been taken and my lands occupied by squatters. The lands were mine, and up to the time of gold discovery both Mexico and the United States had recognized my proprietorship. Two tribunals—one of the United States Land Commission and the other the United States District Court—decided in my favor, but when it came before the United States Supreme Court the decision was in favor of the squatters; not because the land was not mine, but because of a mere technical point."

By the treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo, which ceded California to us, it was expressly stipulated that the owners of property therein should retain the same without being subjected to any contribution, tax, or charge whatever. The Board of Land Commissioners, appointed for the investigation of land titles in California, confirmed Sutter's claim to the New Helvetia and Sobrante tracts. The squatters in possession appealed to the United States District Court, which affirmed the decision of the board. Then they appealed to the United States Supreme Court, and that tribunal of last resort affirmed the grant of eleven leagues, but, on the merest technicality, reversed the two previous decisions as to the larger grant of twenty-two leagues. Meanwhile, encouraged by his successes before the lower tribunals, General Sutter had sold much of the large tract, giving warranty deeds, and to make good the covenants therein made, used up the smaller grant. He managed to save for a while an estate on the Feather river, which he hoped would be a resting place for his wife and children, who had joined him in 1852; but in this project he was also disappointed. As the enormous expenses of a decade of litigation increased, he was obliged to mortgage this estate, and it has been all sold by the Sheriff.

It has been long admitted that Sutter's fortune was a most hard one, and that he had a just claim on the country. Various measures looking to his relief were talked of, and finally a bill presented to Congress was favorably passed on by the Committee on Claims in May of this year. The report favors an appropriation of $50,000 to satisfy General Sutter's claim, and was unanimously adopted by the committee, and ordered to be reported to the House upon the call of the committee. General Sutter had been striving for fifteen years past to get some compensation for his losses from the Government, and in the end was defeated, although his family may, after some delays, get this money. The amount in favor of which a report is to be made is a meagre one, in view of the fact that Sutter had paid fully $33,000 in taxes on the lands of which he was despoiled.

A WASTED LIFE.

Death of a Well Known Person in the Police Station.

"Babe" Montgomery's Life and the Crimes Charged Against Him.

[From The Daily Post of Saturday.]

William *alias* "Babe" Montgomery died at the Centeral Police Station yesterday afternoon, shortly after three o'clock from the effects of intemperance. The death was one of the leading topics of conversation on the streets last evening. The story of "Babe" Montgomery's life will doubtless serve for many a temperance lecture and many a Sunday school story. His sad ending should certainly prove a warning to youth against dissipation.

Montgomery was born in Washington county about thirty-five years ago. He was the youngest son of Hon. Wm. Montgomery who for some years represented that district in Congress. The father was a man of brilliant attainment and about the year 1858 enjoyed a national reputation as a leader of the Democratic party. He was a lawyer by profession, soon built up a lucrative practice and amassed a handsome fortune, which he left to his boys, each receiving something like $70,000.

The boys, however, acquired bad habits, and in 1866 or '67 the most crushing blow on the father was inflicted by the arrest of "Babe" charged with the murder of Washington county farmer named Dinsmore. The aged farmer had been cruelly murdered in cold blood for his money. Young Montgomery and one Folger were arrested for the crime. Great sympathy was manifested for the honored father of Montgomery, and there was much difficulty in finding a member of the Washington county bar to serve as counsel against "Babe." Boyd Crumrine, Esq., was then District Attorney and Harvey Van Kirk, Esq., was retained to help him. For another lawyer the prosecution were compelled to come to Pittsburgh and N. P. Fetterman, Esq. of this city, was retained. The trial excited great interest. Folger was put on the stand, but refused to testify. The result was a verdict of conviction for Folger and acquittal for Montgomery.

Folger was sentenced to be hanged and was executed at Washington. He made a lengthy confession covering thirty places of foolscap, in which he declared that "Babe" Montgommery was equally guilty with him.

Weekly Post.

J. P. BARR.....W. SCHOYER.....E.A. MYERS

JAMES P. BARR & CO.,

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

Office---Post Building, No. 145 Wood Stree

SATURDAY, JUNE 19, 1880.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE:
HON. GEORGE A. JENKS,
OF JEFFERSON COUNTY.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL:
COL. R. P. DECHERT,
OF PHILADELPHIA.

FOR PRESIDENT: HANCOCK!

That tells the story of the Cincinnati Convention,and will carry rejoicing to all Democrats throughout this broad land. It is the harbinger of victory. It unites and solidifies the American Democracy, and nerves them for the autumnal struggle with a full assurance of success at the polls, and the profound conviction that neither force or fraud will be able to wrest from the people the fruits of victory. The nomination is a wise one gauged by all the standards. HANCOCK inherits his Democracy from his Revolutionary ancestry, and he has been faithful to principle against all temptations. Alone of the high officers of the regular army he has been steadfast to the political faith of the fathers of the American Democracy. He has never wavered. His nomination heals all dissensions within the organization. It is not the triumph of a faction or of ambitious self-seeking. It is the outcome of patriotism, common sense and wise deliberation. It commands the respect of our political opponents, defies slander and falsehood, and brings to a close the disgusting supremacy of the bloody shirt in our political controversies. It will raise our politics to a higher plane, for it is the end of the lingering embers of a sectional discord without excuse for existence. It was not only the right thing to do, but the expedient and politic thing.

It is not the splender and brilliancy of General HANCOCK's military career that has made him the chosen leader of the American Democracy. That alone would not have commanded his nomination, although it has made him the idol of the people and one of the great representative soldiers of the rebellion. He had higher claims on intelligent patriotism. After the war closed, he was placed at the head of one of the military despotisms into which the Radical Congress, on the supposition that the Southern people had forfeited all their civil rights and constitutional liberties, had divided the South, and although vested with powers bounded only by his own discretion and sense of justice he administered this great trust with a reverence and devotion to the principles of constitutional liberty and American civilization, that marks the great statesman rather than the professional soldier. His career in Louisiana and Texas, as a civil ruler, eclipsesthe brilliancy of his services in the field. HANCOCK the statesman, is even greater than HANCOCK the soldier. His predecessor and the petty satrap, the Radicals placed over other Southern States and communities, had trampled under foot every guarantee of individual liberty and political right, but when General HANCOCK assumed command in the Southwestern States, he sent the soldier to the rear and put the civil law, courts of justice and the legislator at the front. He indicated a mind and habits of thought profoundly imbued with the American system of government. This was a revelation to the people, and the broad principles laid down by General HANCOCK have borne fruit in that real reconstruction which is based on a community of interest, love of country and industrial progress. It is something altogether different from States pinned to the central power by bayonets. It is American and not Russian policy. In the Southwest, HANCOCK, like the great Cardinal, learned that States may be saved without the sword. This is one of the most interesting and instructive chapters of the so-called "reconstruction" era, and when it is read again, no Democrat can gainsay the fact that of all men, gauged by important service and unfaltering devotion to free institutions, at a critical period no one is more entitled to the suffrages of the American Democracy than WINFIELD SCOTT HANCOCK.

We intend to send him up higher. Victory is in the air. The soldier-statesman, brave and daring on the battle field but true to the principles of civil liberty in the council chamber, is the ideal leader of the American Democracy. We will follow him to certain and assured victory; to a triumph which will restore to the Republic constitutional rule maintaining all the rights and powers of the individual, the State and the nation.

The Democracy intend to elect HANCOCK, and then they intend to inaugurate him. And let no man forget it,

JUBILANT DEMOCRACY.

The news of the nomination of General HANCOCK was received in Pittsburgh, Allegheny, and the adjacent towns, with the greatest satisfaction, which gradually ripened into enthusiasm. The streets were thronged by eager Democrats, and handshaking and mutual congratulations were the order of the day. The Republicans universally admitted the nomination the strougest one that could have been made, and experienced politicians among them were quite free in declaring the aspect of the canvass had been materially changed from what they supposed it would be. Dispatches received at this office from all the important towns and villages of Western and Central Pennsylvania are uniform in stating the Cincinnati nominations have created the greatest enthusiasm among the Democracy in their respective localities, and that the Republicans are much discouraged. In fact, the joyous reception of the nomination is the same everywhere in the State—the enthusiasm is the same—and the hopefulness of success the same. Associated Press dispatches from different parts of the country, are equally encouraging. There is no question that a HANCOCK and ENGLISH boom has started, which promises to innndate the land. We hear no growling, no dissatisfaction, no wish for other candidates among Democrats. They are satisfied and hopeful, and eager to get to work.

HOW IT WAS MADE.

The battle for the nomination in the Cincinnati Convention Thursday morning was assuredly short, sharp and decisive. This is the HANCOCK way of doing things. On the first ballot Wednesday evening HANCOCK had 171 votes, only leading BAYARD 18. The tide was all in HANCOCK's favor in Cincinnati on Wednesday night, and when the Convention met yesterday morning there was not much doubt of the result. In fact if there had been another ballot the night before, HANCOCK would have gone through. The first ballot yesterday morning indicated the possibility of a contest between HANCOCK and RANDALL, especially when New York announced its 70 votes for RANDALL. This appearance didn't last long, when the roll call went on, and there were changes to HANCOCK, so that a regular stampede at once set in in his favor. Pennselvania retired, consulted and returning Mr. MALCOLM HAY announced in a neat speech the 58 votes of the State for HANCOCK. This settled matters, and State after State at once wheeled into the HANCOCK line. The Chair, weary and confused, refused to permit business to proceed because of the excitement and muddle at the Secretaries' desk. A way out of the difficulty was suggested, in calling the roll a second time, when HANCOCK received 705 votes, BAYARD 2, (from Maryland) HENDRICKS 30, (from Indiana), and TILDEN1, (from Iowa). That is the way the nomination was made, on the second ballot in the city of Cincinnati, June 24, A. D. 1880. And may God save the next President of the United States.

ENGLISH OF INDIANA.

The Democratic candidate for Vice President, went naturally to the State of HENDRICKS, VOORHEES and MCDONALD, and the honor could not have fallen on a better man than WM. H. ENGLISH. Prior to the war, he was active and prominent in politics, and achieved a national reputation as a member of Congress from 1853 to 1861. He has been a successful lawyer and afterwards one of the leading bankers and business men of the State, besides holding State positions of political prominence. He is a resident of Indianapolis, where he is noted for the liberal use he makes of his great wealth and his enterprise as a citizen. His nomination will strengthen the National and State ticket in Indiana, and affords a reasonable certainty the October election in that State will result in a great Democratic victory. Mr. ENGLISH was in the "dark horse" category, but was loyal to Gov. HENDRICKS and did nothing to interfere with his aspirations for the nomination.

HANCOCK IN PENNSYLVANIA.

We believe HANCOCK can carry Pennsylvania, and the Democracy intend to make their contest with that idea. Such was the universal sentiment of Democrats yesterday. The State changes its place at once from the list of "certain Republican" to the doubtful column, and when Mr. GARFIELD's "melancholy days of November" come along, we will have it as the base of the Democratic pyramid, with our most gallant rooster sounding the notes of victory. In 1876 HAYES had a majority in the State over TILDEN in a poll of 750,000 votes, of but 17,000. GARFIELD is weaker than his party in this State, while HANCOCK is stronger than his. Enough Pennsylvania soldiers will vote for HANCOCK to give him the electoral vote of the State.

SMILER COLFAX is out in a long letter to the public on the Credit Mobilier scandal affecting him, revived by the charges against Gen. GARFIELD, in which he calls on heaven and all the angels to witness that he tells the truth when he declares that he never owned a dollar of the stock; that he never saw the "pay-s.-c.or-bearer" check until years after it was drawn, and that all the world will be convinced of this at the last great day. SCHUYLER don't say anything about being in the pay of a Governmest contractor, which caused an Allegheny county Congressman to "cut" his acquaintance from that day to this.

THE Credit Mobilier charges against GARFIELD are made by a Republican Committee, appointed by a Republican House, on the motion of Speaker BLAINE. And yet the Republican papers denounce them as Democratic slanders.

COUNTRY ABLAZE.

(Continued from First Page.)

be delegates must be heard first. [Loud applause.]

Mr. Haskins—Mr. Chairman, I was—[cries of sit down, put him out and order, order.]

The Chair—North Carolina will be called next. [Applause.]

The Chair—Gentlemen of the Convention, I have been requested to announce that the Committee rooms are prepared in the rear of this hall for the meeting of the three committees just selected, and they are requested to meet for the purpose of organization and such other business as they may choose to transact immediately after the adjournment of this Convention.

Mr. Weed of New York moved when the Convention adjourn, it be to ten o'clock to-morrow.

Mr. Martin of Delaware tried to make it six o'clock this evening, but subsequently withdrew this motion, and Mr. Weed's resolution was adopted as originally offered.

TAFFY FOR THE PRESS.

Mr. Hill of Ohio, offered a resolution recognizing the great service of the Democratic press to the party and declaring that applications of members of the press, made in person for seats, should be honored.

A motion to refer to the Committee on Resolutions was voted down.

A Mississippi delegate moved to table it; lost, and after some discussion, the resolution was voted on squarely and was lost.

TERRITORIAL DELEGATES.

Mr. Watterson—Mr. Chairman, I hold in my hand an application from the delegates of Territories asking for recognition and seats in this Convention, which I desire to have referred to the Committee on Permanent Organization with the request of the Convention that it be favorably considered.

The Chairman—It is so referred unless there is objection.

Mr. Pulitzer of Missouri—No, no. I protest.

The Chairman—What protest against a reference?

Mr. Pulitzer—Not against the reference, but against the balance of the motion.

Mr. Watterson—I move that it be referred without the expression of the Convention, since there is no objection.

The Chairman—So referred unless there be objection.

Mr. Jacobs of New York—I move that the Convention do now adjourn. The motion was withdrawn temporarily and the Chair announced the meeting of Committees.

The Chairman—The motion to adjourn is withdrawn. The delegate from Connecticut, Mr. David A. Wells, has the floor.

Resolved, That all resolutions in relation to the platform of the Democratic party be referred to the Committee on Resolutions without debate.

General Preston of Ky.,—I move that the Convention now adjourn.

The Chair—Let us dispose of this resolution.

Mr. Preston—I withdraw the motion.

The Chair—It is moved and seconded that the resolution offered by the delegate from Connecticut be adopted. The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Jacobs—I now renew my motion to adjourn.

The motion to adjourn till 10 A. M. tomorrow was carried, and the CONVENTION was declared adjourned until ten o'clock Wednesday morning.

SECOND DAY.

HOW THE WORK OF THE CONVENTION WENT ON.

[Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Post.]

CINCINNATI, June 23, 1880.

2:15 P. M.—The Convention has disposed of the New York contested seats, after a lively discussion. The vote was overwhelming against the pretensions of Tammany and has effectually settled the status of that organization. The Committee on Organization and Rules has made its report, and the Permanent President, ex-Senator Stevenson, has completed his address, and on motion of Col. W. C. P. Breckenridge of Ky., the Convention is now going into nomination. J. Milton Speer of Huntingdon, has just substituted Daniel Dougherty of Philadelphia, who will nominate General Hancock.

3:45 P. M.—Field, Bayard, Morrison, Hendricks and Thurman have been nominated. New York named no candidate. Enthusiastic spectators in the galleries yelled lustily for Tilden, but his name was not presented. He will be voted for all the same. Hendricks' name has caused the most enthusiasm. John McSweeny's speech, of the Western type, made the best hit. He nominated Thurman. The Ohio delegation escorted him back from the platform to his seat. Daniel Dougherty is now nominating Gen. Hancock.

4:45 P. M.—The secretary is reading the names of the nominees. The Convention has gone wild for the third or fourth time on Hancock. The Pennsylvania soldier-statesman has the boom.

5:30 P. M.—The Convention has just voted down a motion to adjourn, by a combination of Hancock and Bayard delegates who were anxious to show their strength. Michigan has brought Randall's name into the field by giving him seven votes. The galleries go wild with applause at every mention of Tilden's name, but the Tammanites and some strong friends of other candidates do their best to fill the hall with hisses. Hancock votes also elicit great enthusiasm. A Vermont delegate admonished the galleries when the last cheers resounded for Tilden, but W. L. Scott of Erie, came to the rescue. Spectators were allowed to cheer for other candidates he said, and it was not fair now to admonish them when a new name is mentioned. Nebraska has just cast six votes for Payne. Pennsylvania cast her vote as follows: Hancock, 28; Tilden, 15; Randall, 1; Jewett, 1; Hendricks, 1; Field, 1; Seymour, 3; Bayard, 7. The Tilden vote brought many cheers. New Jersey gives three votes for Randall, New York gives Payne seventy votes, North Carolina has brought Jerry Black's name in the field, by giving him one vote.

6:05 P. M.—While waiting on the Territories to cast up the ballot, the band struck up a medley of popular airs, such as "Dixie" and "Yankee Doodle." The galleries and delegates both sent up terrific cheers. The first ballot showed Hancock in the lead, but there was not the enthusiasm expected manifested over the announcement. The Convention has adjourned till 10 A. M. to-morrow.

CONVENTION PROCEEDINGS.

CONTESTED SEATS SETTLED AND A BALLOT REACHED.

CINCINNATI, June 23, 1880.—The delegates were tardy, so when 10 o'clock arrived, the hour to which the Convention adjourned, very few were in their seats. Visitors were more prompt, and before 10 o'clock the galleries were packed with an expectant multitude. The weather is close and hot—not a breath of air stirring, and the rapid movement of fans gives a lively appearance. The brass band has supplanted the great organ, apparently it being more appropriate for the Fourth of July enthusiasm. Wade Hampton and other favorites of yesterday were cheered as they entered.

At 10:40 the Chairman, Judge Hoadley, called the Convention to order, and introduced Rev. Charles W. Taylor of Covington, Ky., who offered prayer.

RESOLUTIONS NOT READY.

Time was granted the sub-Committee on Resolutions to further digest and prepare the platform, and the Chairman, Hon. Henry Watterson, reported to the Convention that the resolutions were not yet ready, and asked for further time on behalf of the committee, and for leave to report at any time. The sentiment of the committee was that the Convention should proceed to ballot for a candidate for President, and that the committee have its report ready some time during the day. The members stated that the length of time required to prepare the report was not an indication of inharmony among the members of the committee or of the subcommittee.

SOLDIERS OF THE MEXICAN WAR.

John H. Stotsenburg of Indiana, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the surviving soldiers of the war with Mexico, the widows and orphan children of soldiers deceased, are entitled to the grateful recognition of the people of the United States, and Congress ought to cause them to be placed on the pension roll on the same footing with the soldiers of the war of 1812.

The Chairman stated that this resolution would, under an order already adopted, go to the Committee on Resolutions.

REPORT ON PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

The Chair then asked if the Committee on Credential were ready to report. Pending the answer, much amusement was caused by the reading of a telegram from Reynolds Basen of New York, indicating that bonfires were ready to greet the Democratic nominee.

The Committee on Credentials not being present, Mr. Martin of Delaware, Chairman of the Committee on Permanent Organization, then made a report in accordance with the action agreed on last night, and sent in the press report.

Mr. Martin of Delaware, moved the previous question on the adoption of the report, but subsequently withdrew the motion. It was moved that further action on this report be postponed until the Committee on Credentials had reported. Agreed to.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS.

Mr. Young, of Georgia, Chairman of the Committee on Credentials, submitted his report in the Massachusetts case. It unanimously recommended the admission of both delegations and that the two delegations united cast the vote of the State.

The sitting members from the contested Pennsylvania district—the 26th—were reported entitled to their seats.

THE NEW YORK CONTEST.

The majority report of the committee on the New York contested case declared the regular delegates, headed by Gov. Robinson and Mr. Faulkner, should retain their seats. There was great cheering when the clause was read declaring that the committee had with singular unanimity decided in favor of the sitting members and against the admission of Tammany.

Mr. Carroll, of Kansas, asked to present a minority report and was allowed to do so and read the report himself. This report, signed by four members, declares that the Democracy of the State of New York is divided into two regularly organized factions, both of which represent large constituencies, both of which held State Conventions. The history of the coalition between these factions in 1876 is given and the opinion is expressed portions of each delegations should be admitted. The minority concluded with a resolution that the Faulkner Convention delegates have fifty votes in this Convention, and the Shakespeare Hall (or Kelly) Democracy have twenty votes.

The reading of the report was greeted with cheers and hisses.

There was a lively debate on the report of the Committee, in which speeches were made on behalf of Tammany by members of the delegation, and on behalf of the regulars by prominent delegates. The vote on the proposition to admit 20 Tammany delegates and 50 of the regulars, resulted, ayes, 205½; nays, 451. The report of the Committee confirming the sitting delegates was then adopted by a nearly unanimous vote.

Mr. Wilson from West Virginia, offered a resolution that contesting delegates be admitted to seats on the floor of the Convention. The resolution was adopted.

PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

Mr. Martin of Delaware, Chairman of the Committee on Permanent Organization, moved that the report of his committee be adopted. Agreed to.

The chair named Senator McDonald of Indiana, Senator Butler of South Carolina, and Major Thomas O'Connor of Tennessee, a committee to conduct ex-Governor Stevenson of Kentucky, to the chair as permanent President of the Convention.

ADDRESS OF CHAIRMAN STEVENSON.

This duty was performed after considerable delay, occasioned by the absence from the hall of Senator Stevenson. When the Temporary Chairman finally presented him he was received with hearty applause. Senator Stevenson assumed the gavel and addressed the Convention as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION:—I am profoundly sensible of the honor and responsibility of this high trust as a mark of your personal and political confidence. I can find no words in which to express my deep sense of your partiality in this unlooked for distinction, but I know better than any can know that I am not indebted to it upon any personal merit of my own. I know full well that it is a tribute to that gallant old Commonwealth from which I come, for her unwavering devotion amid the tempest and calm sunshine and storm to the Democratic principles of the Constitution of the United States. [Cheers.] In the name, therefore, of the Democracy of Kentucky, from the Big Sandy to the Miss'ssippi, from the Ohio to the Cumberland Gap, in their name I return you their thanks for calling one of the humblest of her sons to preside over your deliberations. [Cheers]. Representative men of the Democratic party, I welcome you to Cincinnati. I greet you in this grand council assembled, where you come from every State and every Territory to take counsel together for the preservation of the Constitution and the perpetuation of free principles. There is joy in your coming. I see in the mass of uplifted faces before me a determination that the flag which we shall put out shall be borne triumphantly to victory. [Cheers.] Gentlemen, there is a local association in places. We all feel it. We all know it. Our blood is stirred. Our hearts are moved when we come to places connected with any great and glorious achievement of the past and I see before me many well known faces who twenty-four years ago met in Democratic council in this city, and who put out a ticket and intrusted it to the two great leaders, the last that the Democratic party have elected who took their seats, and I feel that what you did at Cincinnati twenty-four years ago you intend to do to-day.

Representative men, the flag which we shall unfurl will only contain the tenets of the Democratic faith which were announced nearly a hundred years ago. There must be political parties in every free government. They are the outgrowth of diverse policies and opposing views of construction of this blessed Constitution of ours, which in '89 established this Government, and from that day almost to this you have had these opposing parties in the American Republic. They began in '92. They were continued in 1801, and that contest which elected to the Presidency the author of our great charter of American freedom was but a contest of popular rights against arbitrary power. [Applause]. Thomas Jefferson sleeps in the mountain solitude of his own Monticello, but the principles to which he consecrated his life, which he illustrated in his administration, still survive in the hearts of his followers. [Applause]. Parties may change, men may change, but principles rarely can change. It was at that trying crisis that our rulers sought to deny their responsibility to the people. They attempted to deny free discussion of their course, and though editors were imprisoned and fines imposed, the people triumphed and Thomas Jefferson was elected: and so now there were men in that day, as in this, who tried to defeat Thomas Jefferson from taking his office, and I am sorry that there are men now who trample upon the popular will and would attempt, and have successfully succeeded in depriving men who were elected to the high offices from enjoying the high confidence reposed in them. [Applause.]

We enter upon the twenty-fourth presidential election since the organization of the Government. You put forward your declaration of political faith as it always has been and as it still is. We believe that this is a limited government and that no power, not granted by the Constitution, can be exercised by that government. We believe in a free press. We believe in a popular education. We believe and declare that this people will stand taxation not demanded by an economical administration of the Government, but above all we believe representation rests on suffrage and that every suffrage must be preserved sacred that every man casts and must be counted, and that the people who receive the majority of these votes must and shall be the officers. [Applause].

Four years ago the people of the United States elected two distinguished citizens President and Vice President of these United States. [applause]. They even not allowed to exercise the duties of that high office. They were even not allowed justly and legally to execute the duties of President and Vice President. But, fellow citizens, it was not a personal outrage. Great as the grievance was to your selected candidates it was a greater grevlance to the constitution of the United States. [A voice—"That's so," and applause]. Every citizen of the United States exercises his personal part of soverignty when he casts his vote for his representative, and when you fail to guard the right of suffrage to see that those who secure the majority shall be elevated to the high trust to which you have called them, then you cease to be the Constitutional Republic of these United States. [Applause]. Mr. Tilden and Mr. Hendricks [great applause] preferred to give up their high offices to which they had been called rather than by a revolutionary and bloody struggle to give comfort to those who denied the right of the people to govern. And while statesman of New York and his compeer, the statesman of Indiana, have acquiesed in that government, they done it to prove what the Democracy have always said, "Ready obedience to law is essential to the preservation of liberty." [Applause]. Although they did not enjoy the high honor to which they have been elected, I can say in the language of the poet,

"More real joy Marcellus exited feels,
Than Caesar with a Senate at his heels."

[Applause and Laughter]. Gentlemen, you have the high privilege to resent that wrong committed upon the Constitution of the United States and you will be recreant to the high behests of the party whose representative you are if you don't put forth a ticket that shall sweep this country from one end to the other. [Applause.] I beseech you, therefore, to rise above petitie or personal partiality. There is not such a State in this Union that cannot furnish you a hath dozen that can bear your flag to victory, and I feel and know, I see it in your face, I realize it, that you come here to subordinate everything to principle and to success. The people want a change. They are tired of misrule. They are tired of interference with the popular right of suffrage. They are sickened and disgusted with the military which attempt to coerce them. They are tired of onerous taxation, and all that you have to do, my friends, gentlemen of the Democratic party, is to nominate two tried, enlightened, pure, experienced Democrats who every inch shall be a patriot worthy of the support of every lover of his country and the support of the country. This I know you will do. Not attempting to delay you longer, I close with a simple appeal to let your nominees demand your support, and there will be triumphant joy from every delegate and from every Democrat. [Applause.]

THANKS TO JUDGE HOADLY.

At the conclusion of President Stevenson's speech, a delegate from Kentucky moved a vote of thanks to Judge Hoadly for his able and impartial performance of the arduous duties of a presiding officer. Adopted, and Judge Hoadly responded in a pleasant vein.

NAMING CANDIDATES.

Mr. Breckenridge of Kentucky, moved that the Convention proceed to the business of nominating a President.

A delegate from Maryland moved that the Convention adjourn. This was voted down nearly unanimously, and the question recurring on Mr. Breckenridge's motion, he explained that he contemplated a call of States for the nomination of candidates.

Mr. Preston of Kentucky, moved to allow each person placing a nominee before the Convention to have ten minutes of liberty. With him as our standard bearer the bloody banner of Republicanism will fall paisied to the ground. Oh, my countrymen, in this supreme hour, when the destinies of the Republic, when the imperilled liberties of the people are in your hands, pause, reflect, take heed—make no mistep.

I say I nominate one who will carry every State of the South. I nominate one who will carry Pennsylvania; carry Indiana, [cheers]; carry Connecticut, [cheers]; carry New Jersey, [cheers]; carry New York, [loud cheers.] I propose the name (a voice—carry Ohio); aye, and carry Ohio, [cheers.] I propose the name of the soldier statesman whose record is stainless as his sword, Winfield Scott Hancock. [Loud cheers.] One word more. If nominated he will take his seat. [Loud cheers.]

After Mr. Dougherty left the platform he turned and came back, "Allow me to say one more word," he said to the Chair. Permission was accorded when Mr. Dougherty corrected his speech as follows:

Gentlemen of the Convention—I pray your pardon for one word. I said, "if nominated." I should have said, "elected," Gen. Hancock will take his seat. [Cheers.]

WADE HAMPTON SPEAKS.

When South Carolina was called Wade Hampton stood up and was enthusiastically cheered. Upon taking the platform General Hampton addressed the Convention as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION:—Until within a moment ago I did not know that I should be called upon to utter one word to this Convention, because South Carolina has no candidate to present, but I have been invited to second a nomination which has been made, and I know not why that honor was conferred on me except that as Massachusetts has first seconded the nomination of Delaware it may not be inappropriate that South Carolina should reach out her hand to that great State of the East. [Cheers.] They were in the past, perhaps, the States most widely separated in political opinion, and it is a happy omen now, after all these years of trouble and of bloodshed, that these two great States, the one from the East and my own little Palmetto State of the South, should come together for the peace, prosperity and happiness of the whole American continent. We say, sir, that we have no candidate to present. We come here bringing as an offering to the Democratic party one hundred and thirty-eight electoral votes. We say to you if you give us a man pure, spotless, perfect, one who represents all the best elements of American character. If you give us such a man we will give you our votes. We say to you, and we say it to prove our sincerity that we have none to offer. We come and say to the great East and to this overflowing Northwest, place your two best men in the field and we will support them. We ask for no place and for no position, for no pledges, for no patronage, no promise. We come simply as Democrats to sustain a great country [applause], and perhaps, my friends, we may be the most impartial judges—not of the merits of the respective candidates, because we recognize in all whose names have been presented to-day that they are each and all worthy to bear the great Democratic banner. We know that, and recognize the enthusiasm which greeted the name of Hancock, [applause] we of the South would feel that we would be safe in his hands, because we were safe when he had the power. [Applause.] We know that the nestor of our party, the guide, the leader of the Senate, that Thurman would add dignity to the place. We know that Indiana's son is worthy of the honor. We know that all those whose names have been presented here are worthy to be the standard bearers of our great party and it is, therefore, in no envious mood, that I say to you that we take Bayard because that we believe that he is the strongest man. We believe he will bring more Republican votes, conservative Republican votes to his support than any other man in America. We believe that he will get the young vote of the country. We know that he will get every Democratic vote in the country. And we know that he can be elected [applause] and we know that if elected that he too would take his place, for he is as brave as Hancock, [applause]. You remember my friends, it has flashed across my mind, and if my classical reading has not all left me you remember that the Greeks were returning from their great victory, and were about to lay their offerings upon the altar the Generals were called on to vote for the two men, the first and second man who in their opinion they thought most worthy of the honor, and the name of Themistocles was found on every ballot. The name of Thomas Francis Bayard is, if not always placed first, is always placed second, and we choose to take the second man.

When the State of Texas was called the chairman of that delegation said: "Texas has no name to present. One of the delegation desires to second the nomination of Winfield Scott Hancock."

Mr. Breckinridge of Kentucky, moved that the Convention proceed to a ballot. There was no need for postponement on account of the platform not being ready. There was no split in the party on that question.

Mr. Hoadley of Ohio, moved to adjourn until ten o'clock to-morrow morning, and the call of States being demanded the roll was called. It resulted—ayes, 308; nays, 395. The Convention refused to adjourn.

NOMINATIONS SECONDED.

Texas when called merely stated through its chairman that Texas seconded the nomination for Hancock, but subsequently Geo. Hubbard made a brief speech which was greeted with frequent applause.

C. S. Stringfellow of Virginia, seconded the nomination of Justice Field. John W. David from Virginia, seconded the nomination of Hancock.

J. Good of West Virginia, seconded the nomination of Thurman.

The President then announced the names of candidates named and each was greeted with more or less applause.

THE FIRST VOTE.

A call of States was then ordered for first ballot for Presidential candidate and and resulted as follows:

Alabama—No. of votes, **20**—Bayard 7, Fields 5, Thurman 1, Hancock 7.
Arkansas—**12** votes—Field 12.
California—**12** votes—Field 6, Hendricks 1, Thurman 3, Seymour 2.
Colorado—**6** votes—Field 1, W. A. H. Loveland 5.
Connecticut—**12** votes—Bayard 4, Hendricks 3, Thurman 2, Payne 2.
Delaware—**6** votes—Bayard 6.
Florida—**8** votes—Bayard 8.
Georgia **22** votes—Bayard 5, Field 8, Hendricks 1, Hancock 8.
Illinois—**42** votes—Morrison 42.
Indiana—**30** votes—Hendricks 30.
Iowa—**22** votes—Bayard 3, Morrison 6, Hendricks 2, Hancock 7, Payne 2, Randall 2.
Kansas—**10** votes—Ewing 10.
Kentucky—**24** votes—Tilden 5, Bayard 6, Field 2, Hendricks 2, Thurman 7, Hancock 1, McDonald 1.
Louisiana—**16** votes—Hancock 16.
Maine—**14** votes—Hancock 14.
Maryland—**16** votes—Bayard 16.
Massachusetts—**26** votes—Tilden 2, Bayard 11¾, Field 2, Hendricks ½, Thurman ½, Hancock 5, Randall 2.
Michigan—**22** votes—Tilden 1, Bayard 2, Field 4, Hancock 5, Seymour 1, Payne 1, G. T. N. Lothrop 1, Geo. B. McClellan 2.
Minnesota—**10** votes—Hancock 10.
Mississippi—**16** votes—Tilden, 1; Bayard, 8; Field, 2; Hancock, 5.
Missouri—**30** votes—Tilden, 7; Bayard, 4; Morrison, 4; Hendricks, 3; Hancock, 12.
Nebraska—**6**—Payne, 6.
Nevada—**6**—Tilden, 3; Field, 3.
New Hampshire—**10**—Bayard, 3; Field, 1; Thurman, 2; Hancock, 4.
New Jersey—**18**—Bayard, 10; Hendricks, 4; Randall, 3; Joel Parker, 1.
New York—**70**—Payne—70.
North Carolina—**20**—Tilden, 1; Bayard, 1; Hendricks, 1; Hancock, 9; Seymour, 1; Jere S. Black, 1.
Ohio—**44**—Thurman—44.
Oregon—**6**—Tilden, 2; Field, 4.
Pennsylvania—**58**—Tilden, 15; Bayard, 7; Field, 1; Hendricks, 1; Hancock, 28; Jewett, 1; Seymour, 3; Randall, 1.
Rhode Island—**8**—Tilden, 1; Bayard, 2; Field, 1; Hancock, 2; Seymour, 1; English, 1.
South Carolina—**14**—Bayard, 14.
Tennessee—**24**—Bayard, 9; Field, 2; Thurman, 1; Hancock, 11.
Texas—**16**—Bayard, 5; Hendricks, 1; Thurman, 1; Hancock, 9.
Vermont—**10**—Hancock, 10.
Virginia—**22**—Bayard, 10; Field, 9; Hancock, 3.
Wisconsin—**20**—Bayard, 6; Field, 2; Morrison, 10; Hancock, 1; Geo. B. McClellan, 1.
West Virginia—**10**—Thurman, 7; Hancock, 3.

Total number of votes	738½
Hancock	171
Bayard	153½
Payne	85
Thurman	68½
Field	65
Morrison	62
Hendricks	49½
Tilden	38
Ewing	10
Seymour	8
Randall	6
Loveland	5
McDonald	3
McClelland	3
Jewitt	1
Lathrop	1
Black	1
Joel Parker	1
English	1

The mention of Tilden's name when Kentucky cast 5 votes for him was greeted with cheers, and a prolonged hiss, which called for a motion from a delegate that the galleries be cleared, but the motion was withdrawn and roll call proceeded. Seven delegates were absent from the Michigan delegation. Pending the announcement of the vote the band played "Yankee Doodle" and "Dixie" to the delight of the audience.

ADJOURNS UNTIL TO-DAY.

After the announcement the Chair announced no candidate having received a majority of votes another ballot would be necessary.

A motion was then made to adjourn until ten o'clock to-morrow morning and at six o'clock, precisely, after a continuous session of nearly eight hours, the Convention adjourned.

THE LAST DAY.

BEFORE, DURING AND AFTER THE NOMINATION.

[Special Dispatch to The Pittsburgh Post.]

CINCINNATI, June 24, 1880.

The wide spread enthusiasm manifested last night for Gen. Hancock resulted in his nomination to-day.

Senator Wallace's keen powers of observation took in the situation. He wanted to be on the side that would win and advocated Hancock. Like the majority of delegates he did not expect the final success of General Hancock, but unlike the majority he still felt that if Hancock couldn't be nominated his strength before the Convention would kill off Randall.

But the nomination of Hancock cannot be interpreted as a defeat for Randall. The Speaker's friends were ready to support the gallant soldier as soon as there was any chance of his success. They were anxious to see Gen. Hancock nominated before any other man if Randall was not in the field.

Tilden's absolute withdrawal did not come till a late hour last night. Till that late moment Mr. Randall could not become an aggressive candidate.

Loyal to Tilden's cause to the end, the Speaker's friends could make no fight in his behalf. Indeed Mr. Randall's heroic course in standing by the old ticket of '76 made for him many new friends. But could his friends have made an actual aggressive campaign from the beginning he certainly would have been far in the lead of all other candidates combined, and most likely would have swept the Convention with more than the two-thirds vote.

On the last ballot Pennsylvania gave 26 for Randall and 31 for Hancock.

After the nomination each leader who had a grievance and the orators came forward to tell of Hancock's deeds of valor, of his strength among the people and to pledge the party and united support of their States. James P. Barr here brought Speaker Randall into the hall and led him to the stage where they were joined by Senator Wallace and Malcolm Hay, Chairman of the Keystone delegation. The leaders walked across the stage side by side, clasped hands it. full view of the Convention and a mighty shout of applause was sent up, filling the soul of every Pennsylvanian with the sentiment how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity. Speaker Randall then launched out into a brilliant streak of oratory seconding the nomination. Senator Wallace stood near the orator with his countenance beaming with delight. The Speaker's speech was received with applause. Then Senator Wallace added his compliments to those paid the nominee and pledged Pennsylvania for him in November.

Other distinguished speakers followed, eliciting their full share of enthusiasm, but the next great event of the day was the appearance of the Tammany Chieftain, John Kelly took the platform amidst terrific applause. Kelly is a good speaker. He made himself heard all over the hall,

and scarcely a hand in the Convention but applauded. When the great chieftain declared New York now a united State, when he said "past differences should never be referred to again in his presence," there were shouts of "Good!" "Bravo!" from every section of the room. Then Mr. Fellows, who made a thrilling speech against admitting Tammany to representation in the Convention, spoke in behalf of his wing of the Democratic party of the United States. The two chieftains also clasped hands and there were more manifestations of approval like those that followed the renewing of friendship by the Pennsylvanian leaders.

The same enthusiasm swept over the Convention for W. H. English for second place. Iowa named Bishop of Ohio, but all other States favored English of Indiana, or else declined to vote. When Wisconsin seconded the nomination of Mr. English there were no rules in the way and the Convention unanimously nominated the Hoosier statesman by acclamation, an action which would have been taken long before, but for the rules. The rich music of the band,

[Special Dispatch to The Pittsburgh Post.]

TAMMANY AND TILDEN CLUBS.

CINCINNATI, O., June 24.—The same enthusiasm shown at the Convention, was manifested on the streets this evening. The Tammany delegation invited the Tilden Club, representing the extreme anti-Tammany position before the Convention, to join them in a street demonstration for Hancock. The invitation was accepted, and to the strain of the "Star Spangled Banner" the two clubs marched through the principal streets. They called at the different headquarters and serenaded the delegations. The Americus Club of Philadelphia, also joined in the parade. The Tilden Club will leave the city at 8 A. M. to-morrow. They will arrive in Pittsburgh at 7:37 P. M. The Cathedral Band will meet the Club, and a street parade will be had in honor of Hancock and English. Many of the Pittsburghers left for home at 11:30 to-night. The balance will leave to-morrow.

CONGRATULATIONS FROM TILDEN.

Dispatches have been pouring in from all parts congratulating the Democratic party upon the nominations. The most significant of them all is the following, which will appear exclusively in THE POST.

NEW YORK, June 24, 1880

Congratulate the Convention and the Democratic party of the United States upon the nomination of Hancock and English. The people will condemn the fraudulent subversion of the election of 1876 and will assert their power and resume their sovereign right to choose their ruler.

SAMUEL J. TILDEN.

HANCOCK GETS THE NEWS.

HOW GENERAL HANCOCK RECEIVED THE NEWS OF HIS NOMINATION.

NEW YORK, June 24.—A reporter was present at General Hancock's headquarters, Governor's Island, when a dispatch was received announcing his nomination. Captain Wharton, his aid-de-camp, brought him a dispatch. His countenance lighted with a smile, and the General adjusted his eyeglasses, and looked at the dispatch again. Turning to the company who were present, and who crowded into the room to extend congratulations, General Hancock said, "I thank you all for your good wishes, and congratulation on my nomination. It is impossible at the present moment for me to say anything on this subject. It is a great surprise to me, and one that I was entirely unprepared for. I can only thank my friends for this mark of distinction, and to the gentlemen of the press I can only add that the dispatch I hold in my hand was a great surprise to me. I thank you all for your congratulations."

To members of the press who had called to see the General on a matter connected with the recent military examination he said: "Had you called an hour since I might have given you the information desired. The position I am placed in at present debars me from making any statement relative to the subject."

The General shook hands with many of his friends who came crowding into headquarters to express their gratification at his nomination.

HOW IT IS RECEIVED.

THE ENTHUSIASM UNPARALLELED ALL OVER THE COUNTRY.

[Special Dispatches to The Pittsburgh Post.]

WESTMORELAND COUNTY.

GREENSBURG—Hancock's nomination well received. The Democrats are jubilant and Republicans despondent. We will ratify on the return of our distinguished fellow citizen, Hon. Edgar Cowan, who is absent to the Cincinnati Convention. Westmoreland will roll up one of her old fashioned majorities for the whole ticket.

ARGUS.

GREENE COUNTY.

WAYNESBURG—Waynesburg Democrats are wild with joy over the nomination of Hancock and English, as the ticket insures the biggest majority little Greene ever gave. Will jubilate loudly on Saturday night. Preparations are now being made. JOHN J. PAULEY.

FAYETTE COUNTY.

UNIONTOWN—The Democracy enthusiastic and the Republicans correspondingly cast down over the nomination of Hancock. A rousing ratification will be held to-night.

UNIONTOWN DEMOCRAT.

CONNELLSVILLE—The news of Hancock's nomination, followed by the announcement that the ticket was completed by the addition of English was received in enthusiasm unbounded and sincere. Republicans admit that the ticket is a strong one, and are greatly cast down in consequence. Notwithstanding the short time intervening, a ratification meeting was called for the evening by our Central Committemen, Messrs. Goodchild and Stillwagon. The meeting assembled at 8:30 and organized by the election of the following officers: President, Burgess Jos. Johnston.

Vice Presidents—J. D. Stillwagon, William S. Yard, George Hass, J. M. Morrow, R. Campbell, Maj. Benj. Pritchard. Two Secretaries—J. L. Stentz, F. M. Reynolds. Reading Clerk—H. P. Snyder.

A Committee on Resolutions was appointed and retired. During their absence, Mr. Yard entertained the large audience by reading a short sketch of Hancock's life. Six ringing resolutions were reported pledging undivided support to the ticket. Deprecating the circumstances which preceded the unanimous presentation of Hancock's name by the Pennsylvania delegation, but rejoicing in the fact that the nomination will bury dissensions, that the "Bloody Shirt" issue is now eliminated from the campaign, and the stock in trade of Republican orators gone, and in conclusion declaring that the ticket can and will be elected this fall, and when elected the tactics of 1876 ought not and must not, and shall not be repeated.

The meeting was largely attended, and was wildly enthusiastic. After adjournment fire works, and a procession of about one thousand Democrats headed by a brass band paraded the streets.

ERIE COUNTY.

ERIE—The Hancock-English nomination gives general satisfaction, and the Erie Democrats are jubilant. The *Evening Herald* building was brilliantly illuminated this evening and gave an immense display of fireworks with music. The Erie Democracy will ratify to-morrow evening. The Republicans concede an exceptionably fine ticket.

LAWRENCE COUNTY.

NEW CASTLE—The nomination of Hancock and English gives universal satisfaction to the Democrats of this city and vicinity. We shall hold our ratification meeting here Saturday evening. G. W. B.

HUNTINGDON COUNTY.

HUNTINGDON—The Democrats here are enthusiastic over the nomination made by the Cincinnati Convention. The large majority of them were in favor of the nomination of General Hancock for President, because they regard him as the most available candidate. I believe he will receive a larger vote in this county than any other Democratic candidate that could have been nominated for the Presidency. There will be a demonstration of some kind by our Democratic citizens this evening, and on Saturday evening there will be a grand ratification meeting and torchlight procession. The sentiment among the Democrats here is that with General Hancock as our standard-bearer, we should carry Pennsylvania in November next.

EDITOR MONITOR.

CRAWFORD COUNTY.

TITUSVILLE—Great enthusiasm over the nomination of Hancock and English. Bets are freely offered that they will carry Pennsylvania. Great ratification meeting to-night, band playing and cannon firing. F. N.

CLARION COUNTY.

FOXBURG—Immense ratification meeting in progress under the auspices of the Hancock and English Club, formed immediately after the nomination. Accessions from Republican ranks. Great enthusiasm. Victory certain with our nominees. Carry the news to De Golyer. E.

MERCER COUNTY.

MERCER—Democrats all delighted with the ticket. Several Republicans have expressed their intentions to vote for Hancock, one now declaring that he had followed him too long on the field of battle to vote against him now. We will ratify Saturday night. S. B. GRIFFITH.

SOMERSET COUNTY.

SOMERSET—The nomination of Hancock and English is received jubilantly by the Democracy of Somerset. They are united and harmonious and confident of success. Many Republicans here will support the ticket through State pride, and because they know Hancock to be a soldier-statesman with a record as clear as the crystal waters. A meeting to ratify the nomination will be held shortly. DEMOCRAT.

VENANGO COUNTY.

OIL CITY—The Democrats and a great many Republicans hail the nomination of an honest man like Hancock. You can count Venango county in the Democratic ranks this fall.

THOS. R. COWELL.

BLAIR COUNTY.

ALTOONA—The Mountain City rejoices that a son of the Keystone State is nominated for the Presidency. The soil of Pennsylvania is reddened with Hancock's blood shed at Gettysburg, in her defense, and her sons will vote as they fought for Hancock, the soldier and patriot, and the commander who recognized that the military is subordinate to the civil powers. We are now firing a salute of 100 guns and will hold a grand ratification meeting as soon as proper arrangements can be completed. The nomination means victory. ALTOONA DEMOCRACY.

BEAVER COUNTY.

BEAVER FALLS.—The Democrats are enthusiastic over Hancock's nomination. Fifteen minutes after the news of the nomination was received, a Hancock Club, with 95 members comprising our best citizens, was formed.

BUTLER COUNTY.

BUTLER—Our people are enthusiastic. Will ratify this evening. J. ZEIGLER.

CAMBRIA COUNTY.

JOHNSTOWN.—The Democrats of Cambria received the nominations with great enthusiasm. The Jefferson Democratic Club of this city is making preparations for a ratification meeting. Hancock and victory is its rallying cry.

L. D. WOODRUFF.

CENTRE COUNTY.

BELLEFONTE—Hancock's nomination creates the wildest enthusiasm among the Democrats of this place. A Hancock Club was organized to-night with over 150 members. A number forming the club have heretofore voted the Republican ticket. Arrangements have already been made for a grand ratification meeting on Saturday night.

ARMSTRONG COUNTY.

KITTANNING—A large and very enthusiasti Hancock and English ratification meeting was held here this evening, with Capt. James McCullough, Sr., an old Jacksonian Democrat, in the chair. Wm. Deyer and F. G. Schatte were elected Vice Presidents. The meeting was addressed by Messrs. Rayburn and Johnston, two prominent Democratic members of the bar, after which the meeting adjourned until Saturday evening next. The people of this county, both Democrats and Republicans, seem pleased to know Pennsylvania's illustrious son has received the nomination.

DEMO.

BEDFORD COUNTY.

BEDFORD—The enthusiasm here over the nomination of Hancock is unbounded. It was received with enthusiastic cheers from crowds along the streets. No nomination was ever received here like Hancock's. Arrangements are being made for a torchlight procession and grand ratification meeting Saturday night.

J. M. REYNOLDS

Chairman Democratic County Committee.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

HARRISBURG—An immense meeting to ratify the nomination of Hancock and English was held here this evening. Fully two thousand Democrats assembled on short notice. The meeting was addressed from the balcony of the Bolter House by Messrs. MacDowell, Fuller, McAlarney, Woolever and Johnson, after which a procession was formed and marched through the principal streets with a band of music. There was a brilliant display of fireworks on the line of march and the greatest enthusiasm prevails. Several prominent Democrats were serenaded. The streets were crowded with people who vociferously cheered the procession as it passed. The nomination of Hancock and English gives unbounded satisfaction. F. G. CHURCHILL.

LYCOMING COUNTY.

WILLIAMSPORT—Immediately on receipt of the news of the nomination of Gen. Hancock a meeting of the Democracy was called for the purpose of taking steps to ratify the same in formal style. Hon. Robt. P. Allen was called to preside and committees were appointed to make the necessary preparations. At eight o'clock this evening a large meeting was held in Market Square, where a stand had been erected, over which ex-Judge Gamble presided, assisted by a number of Vice Presidents and Secretaries, and speeches were made by the President, Senator Allen, O. H. Reighard, C. K. Geddis, Col. Tate, Edgar Munson, G. F. Frederick and others. The speakers were enthusiastic in their endorsement of the names and expressed great satisfaction over the ticket. There were fire works, salutes, music and a large attendance.

MACK.

IN OHIO.

YOUNGSTOWN, O.—The nomination of Hancock and English was received here with unbounded satisfaction by the Democracy. They could not have been better pleased, while the Republicans are correspondingly depressed, as much so apparently as if they had already been defeated in the Presidential battle. We are preparing for a ratification here which promises to be a striking one.

WELLSVILLE.—The news of Hancock's nomination has been received. The wildest excitement exists. The Democrats are jubilant and the Republicans despondent. We had a ratification meeting to-night. Speeches were made by D. T. Lawson, Esq., and Hon. Joseph Quinn. Hancock and English is the ticket to win.

STEUBENVILLE—The Democrats here are jubilant over Hancock and English's nomination. Preparations are being made for a grand ratification meeting to be held to-morrow evening.

GAZETTE.

WHEELING.

WHEELING—The announcement of the nomination was received with great enthusiasm here. The Democracy were never so jubilant before. Bands are parading the streets. Preparations are being made for a grand ratification meeting on Saturday night. REGISTER.

THROUGH THE COUNTRY.

DISPATCHES ANNOUNCING THE RECEPTION OF THE NEWS.

NEW YORK.—When the balloting began in the Cincinnati Convention this morning groups began to assemble in front of the various bulletin boards in the city on which figures of votes were displayed. Considerable enthusiasm was manifested as Hancock's growing strength became apparent, and the crowds rapidly grew larger. When his nomination was positively announced the result was greeted with loud cheering. The Democracy are enthusiastic over the result, and salutes of a hundred guns were fired here and in Brooklyn.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—One hundred guns fired by Democrats over the nomination of Hancock and English.

WHITE HALL, N. Y.—Great enthusiasm expressed here by Democrats over the nominations of Hancock and English. One hundred guns fired. The same at Plattsburgh.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—One hundred guns were fired in honor of the nomination of Hancock and English.

PENSACOLA, Florida—A liberal display of flags and one hundred guns in honor of the Cincinnati nominations.

BOSTON—A dispatch from Portland states the Democrats are firing a Presidential salute for the Cincinnati nominations. Another from Concord announces the nomination of Hancock and English was received with enthusiasm.

TOLEDO, OHIO—A salute of 100 guns firing here in honor of Hancock's nomination.

RICHMOND, VA.—The nomination of Hancock was received here with great enthusiasm. Ex-Confederate soldiers, upon receipt of the intelligence, fired a salute of 100 guns.

NASHVILLE, TENN.—The nomination of Hancock and English was received by the Democrats here with an emphatic expression of satisfaction. Similar advices were received from other portions of the State. Even Republicans admit the ticket to be one of the strongest that could have been put in the field. Leading Democrats predict it will be the most exciting and enthusiastic since the war.

LITTLE ROCK—The Democrats here received the nomination of Hancock and English enthusiastically. Squads composed of Federal and Confederate ex-artillerymen are now firing a salute of 125 guns in compliment to the nominees.

MEMPHIS.—One hundred guns were fired this evening in honor of the nomination of Hancock and English, which gives satisfaction to the Democrats. A telegram from Helena, Ark., says the city is lighted up with bonfires in honor of the nomination of Hancock.

PRESS DISPATCHES.

SCENES AND INCIDENTS AFTER THE NOMINATION.

CINCINNATI, June 25.—The Convention had scarcely adjourned until hundreds of visitors were on their way homewards. To-nights trains bore away the greater portion of the delegations, taxing the resources of the railroad companies.

The National Committee met in the evening, and elected Hon. Wm. H. Barnum Temporary Chairman, and Fred. O. Prince Temporary Secretary. The permanent organization was postponed until the next meeting in order to give time for consultation the candidates adjourned to meet at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York, July 15. Mr. Barnum received this dispatch this afternoon:

"NEW YORK, June 24.—To Hon. Wm. H. Barnum—Your telegram is received announcing the nomination of Gen. Hancock. I congratulate you upon this auspicious result. S. J. T."

JUDGE THURMAN ENDORSES HANCOCK.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, June 24.—A large meeting was held in the State House yard to night to ratify the Cincinnati nomination. Speeches were made by Senator Thurman and others. Senator Thurman said he was much pleased with the nominations. They are good and will bring success to the Democratic banner. Judge Thurman eulogized Gen. Hancock, characterizing him a statesman and as brave a soldier as fought in the war. He also spoke highly of Mr. English.

THE PLATFORM.

SOUND ON ALL LEADING QUESTIONS.

Hon. Henry Watterson, chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, was recognized by the chair, and after order was restored proceeded to read the platform, as follows:

The Democracy of the United States, in convention assembled, declare—

First—We pledge ourselves anew to the constitutional doctrines and traditions of the Democratic party as illustrated by the teachings and examples of a long line of Democratic statsemen and patriots, and embodied in the platform of the last National Convention of the party.

Second—Opposition to centralization, to that dangerous spirit of encroachment which tends to consolidate in one and thus to create, whatever the form of Government and real disposition; no sumptuary laws; separation of church and state for the good of each; common schools fostered and protected.

Third—Home rule, honest money, consisting of gold and silver, and paper convertible into coin on demand; the strict maintenance of the public faith, State and National, and a tariff for revenue only.

Fourth—The subordination of the military to the civil power and a genuine and thorough reform in the civil service.

Fifth—No discrimination in favor of transportation lines, corporations or monopolies.

Sixth—The amendment of the Burlingame treaty that no more Chinese immigration, except for travel and education and foreign commerce, therein carefully guarded.

Seventh—Public money and public credit for public purposes solely and public land for actual settlers.

Eighth—The Democratic party is the friend of labor and laboring men, and pledges itself to protect him alike against the cormorants and the commune.

Ninth—Free ships and a living chance for American commerce upon the seas and upon the land.

Tenth—The right to a free ballot is the preservative of all rights, and must and shall be maintained in every part of the United States. The existing administration is the representative of a conspiracy only, and its claim of the right to surround the ballot boxes with troops and deputy marshals to intimidate and obstruct the elections, and the unprecedented use of the veto to maintain its corrupt and despotic power insults people and imperils their institutions. We execrate the course of this administration in making places in the civil service a reward for political crime, and demand a reform by statute which shall make it forever impossible for a defeated candidate to bribe his way to the seat of a usurper by billeting villians upon the people.

Eleventh—The great fraud of 1876, by which, upon a false count of the electoral votes of two States, the candidate defeated at the polls was declared to be President, and for the first time in American history the will of the people was set aside under a threat of military violence, struck a deadly blow at our system of representative government. The Democratic party, to preserve the country from the horrors of civil war, submitted for the time on the firm and patriotic belief that the people would punish this crime in 1880. This duty precedes and dwarfs every other. It inspires a more sacred duty upon the people of the Union than was ever addressed to consciences of a nation of freemen.

Thirteenth. The resolution of Samuel J. Tilden not again to be a candidate for the exalted place to which he was elected by a majority of his countrymen, and from which he was excluded by the leaders of the Republican party, is received by the Democracy of the United States with deep sensibility, and they declare their confidence in his wisdom, patriotism and integrity unshaken by the assaults of the common enemy, and they further assure him that he is followed into the retirement he has chosen for himself by the sympathy and respect of his fellow citizens, who regard him as one, who, by elevating the standard of public morality, and adorning and purifying the public service, merits the lasting gratitude of his country and his party.

Fourteenth—We congratulate the country upon the honesty and thrift of a Democratic Congress, which has reduced the public expenditure $40,000,000 a year; upon the continuation of prosperity at home and the national honor abroad; and above all, upon the promise of such a change in the administration of the government as shall insure us genuine and lasting reform in every department of the public service.

The resolutions as read were unanimously adopted.

CONVENTION PROCEEDINGS.

GEN. W. S. HANCOCK AND HON. W. H. ENGLISH NOMINATED.

Chairman Stevenson rapped the Convention to order at 10:30 and Rev. Charles Taylor of Covington, invoked Divine blessing. Major Peckman of New York, arose to make a statement in favor of the State of New York. He said that the delegation heard with great sensibility, of the votes in the Convention yesterday of the honored statesman of New York, S. J. Tilden, (Loud cheers which called forth from the Chairman the demand that order be preserved at any hazzard.) The delegation had received a letter from Mr. Tilden, in which he renounced himself before the Convention, and the delegation, knowing his honesty of purpose had considered it final and conclusive, and had this morning agreed to another candidate than Tilden. He was requested to announce that New York's choice before this Convention was Samuel J. Randall, Speaker of the House of Representatives. At this juncture Mr. Thomas of Kentucky, offered a resolution, but before it was read a motion was made and lost, that the letter of Mr. Tilden be read. Mr. Thomas' resolution was then read. It declared it to be unconstitutional to deprive any citizen of the right of suffrage. Under the rules the resolution was referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

SECOND AND THIRD BALLOTS.

The Convention then proceeded to a second ballot, and a roll of the States was ordered. Alabama, at the opening of the second ballot, cast 11 votes for Hancock, California followed with 5 for Hancock, and when Illinois was reached the vote came for Hancock with 42 votes. Wild enthusiasm followed the announcement, as yesterday it had voted solid for Morrison. The cheering was repeated when the clerk announced the vote. The same demonstration followed the announcement of the votes of Louisiana, Maine, Michigan and Minnesota. When Missouri's 28 votes for Hancock were given there was another rousing cheer, the delegates rising and waving hats and fans. When New York cast 70 votes for Randall the Club, whose white hats and canes were used, applauded enthusiastically, but their cheers were met by hisses. When Ohio was called Alex. Long said the delegation asked leave to retire for consultation. The State was passed. Pennsylvania also asked to retire and was passed. When Ohio was called again, Mr. Hill said the most of the delegation was absent; the chairman was also absent, but in obedience to the instruction of 300,000 Democrats of Ohio he would cast 44 votes of Ohio for Allen G. Thurman. The Chair refused to recognize Mr. Hill's right to cast the vote. The Ohio Chairman then returned and cast forty votes for Thurman, but there was no sensation at the announcement. Wisconsin then asked permission to change her vote, and cast twenty votes for Hancock, which occasioned another wild scene of excitement. New Jersey followed, casting her eighteen votes for Hancock. Instantly the whole Convention and the galleries became wild with enthusiasm. The Chair struck a base staccato accompaniment to the anthem of enthusiasm, but it required several minutes to enable any one to hear any individual voice.

HAY SPEAKS FOR PENNSYLVANIA.

When at last peace was partly restored Mr. Malcolm Hay of Pennsylvania, mounted a chair and spoke as follows:

"Pennsylvania is proud of her sons. She has presented to this Convention two of the most distinguished. One, the first Democratic soldier of the Union, and the other its most distinguished statesman. Pennsylvania is proud that this great Convention, representing the Democracy of the Union, has come to the selection of its candidate for the Presidency between these two. It is no humiliation to either to be chosen over the other. They are both Pennsylvania's cherished sons. The united delegation of that State cast their 58 votes for Winfield S. Hancock, the soldier and statesman."

THE MOVEMENT FOR HANCOCK.

When he had concluded the anthem of enthusiasm again pealed forth, and the audience became fairly wild when Louisiana's banner with Hancock's portrait, which had been at the organ, was borne to the front of the stage. The State banners throughout the whole house were waving.

As State after State began voting solid for Hancock, there were many hisses mingled with the applause as the votes were announced. Indiana asked a moment for consultation, and then voted for Hendricks. Iowa created a sensation by casting one vote for Hancock. Wisconsin, which had began the movement, closed it with giving her vote for Hancock.

The climax of excitement was reached, when all the banners of the States rushed to the Chairman's desk and surrounded the banner bearing the portrait of the choice of the Democracy. When something like ten minutes had been spent in this exciting outburst, the banners went back to their places. Then Mr. C. H. Breckenridge of Kentucky, with great difficulty changed the vote of that State to 18 for Hancock, 5 for Bayard and 1 for Thurman. Nebraska changed her 6 votes to Hancock. Virginia then changed to Hancock. Then Nevada and then Rhode Island, and the work was done.

The Chairman, weary of the excitement, sat down and said he would recognize nobody until the delegates took their seats. At length a delegate from New Hampshire moved to make the call of States anew. This motion was quickly adopted, and a new call was commenced.

THE SECOND BALLOT.

The second ballot for President as finally recorded was as follows:

States.	Hancock.	Bayard.	Hendricks.	Tilden.
Alabama	20	..	..	..
Arkansas	12	..	..	..
California	12	..	..	..
Colorada	6	..	..	..
Connecticut	12	..	..	..
Delaware	6	..	..	..
Florida	8	..	..	...
Georgia	22	..	..	..
Illinois	42	..	..	..
Indiana	...	..	30	..
Iowa	21	..	..	1
Kansas	10	..	..	..
Kentucky	24	..	..	..
Louisiana	16	..	..	..
Maine	14	..	..	..
Maryland	14	2	..	..
Massachusetts	26	..	..	..
Michigan	22	..	..	..
Minnesota	10	..	..	..
Mississipi	10	..	..	..
Missouri	30	..	..	..
Nebraska	6	..	..	..
Nevada	6	..	..	..
New Hampshire	10	..	..	..
New Jersey	18	..	..	..
New York	70	..	..	..
North Carolina	20	..	..	..
Ohio	44	..	..	..
Oregon	6	..	..	..
Pennsylvania	58	..	..	..
Rhode Island	8	..	..	..
South Carolina	14	..	..	..
Tennessee	14	..	..	..
Texas	16	..	..	..
Vermont	10	..	..	..
Virginia	22	..	..	..
West Virginia	10	..	..	..
Wisconsin	20	..	..	..
Totals	705	2	30	1

AFTER THE NOMINATION.

The announcement of the result of the ballot nominating General Winfield Scott Hancock was made at 11:50. The band played "Hail Columbia" and "Yankee Doodle," and the house rung with the cheers of the thousands.

Wm. Mock, Chairman of the Indiana delegation, took the stand and asked to be heard, but he was greeted with hisses. After rebuking those who hissed the Hoosier Democrats, he moved to make the nomination of Hancock unanimous, promising that Indiana would cast her vote in November for Hancock.

Hon. Samuel J. Randall was then presented to the audience to second the nomination. Mr. Randall said he was here to second the nomination of Pennsylvania's son, General Hancock. The action had been unanimous. The nomination of General Hancock was strong and would bring victory, and would add the Keystone of the Federal arch to the Democratic States. He closed by promising his untiring efforts for the election of the nominee. The nomination means that if he is elected he will be inaugurated.

Senator Wallace of Pennsylvania, followed, tendering the thanks of his delegation and of his State for to-day's action. He said history repeats itself. In this goodly city twenty years ago the Democracy nominated its last President, and here now it names its next. The duty of the Democrats now is aggression! aggression! aggression!

Senator Wade Hampton of South Carolina, on his crutches, came to the platform, and was greeted with loud applause. He said that on behalf of that solid South that once was arrayed against General Hancock, he pledged the solid vote of the South to the gallant nominee of the Convention. Recognizing General Hancock's gallantry in war, and his true observance of the rights pertaining to civil life, he pledged to him the earnest, true and energetic support of all the South. For his State, South Carolina, so lately redeemed from misrule, he promised a decisive majority.

Judge Hoadley promised the support of Ohio, and by the aid of the silver-tonged orators of other States its electoral vote would be cast for Hancock.

Immediately the band struck up the "Star Spangled Banner," and the great organ added to the overpowering volume of its tones in accompaniment, and the effect was thrilling. Dan W. Vorhees took the platform and made a ringing speech.

Mr. John Kelly then came to the Chairman's desk, amid terrific yells and applause, and pledged Tammany's support, and said New York would go heavily for the ticket.

Loud calls were made for Mr. Fellows of New York, representing the other side of New York political strife. He appeared at length and spoke of the reconcillation in his State.

At the close of his speech, John Kelly stood up beside him, and the two, with grasped hands and faces covered with smiles, made the formal sign of reconciliation. The scene was heightened in impressiveness when the band struck up "Auld Lang Syne," and was supported by the ponderous tones of the great organ.

NOMINATION OF VICE PRESIDENT.

Mr. Pulitzer of Missouri, moved to proceed to the nomination of Vice President, (Agreed.) A call of States for the nomination of candidates then began and Gov. Pettis of Alabama, nominated Wm. H. English of Indiana. Senator Voorhees and W. F. Vilas, of Wisconsin, seconded the nomination.

GOV. BISHOP NOMINATED.

Arkansas when called seconded the nomination, and in turn all the remaining States seconded the nomination of English until John P. Irish of Iowa, nominated R. M Bishop of Ohio, as a man who had never been defeated when a candidate for office, as one who would equip in Mr. Garfield's State, a campaign which would give the Democracy the State in October.

The nomination of English was made by acclamation.

TO NOTIFY THE NOMINEES.

Mr. Breckenridge of Kentucky moved that a Committee of one from each state be appointed to notify the nominees of the Convention of their nominations, and in the name of the Convention and of the party, to request their acceptance of the nomination.

Mr. Preston moved to amend so that the committee notify the nominees in writing so as to have a record of the answer. The amendment was accepted and the resolution adopted. Several resolutions of courtsey and thanks were offered. A resolution was offered that the District of Columbia and the Territories have one representative each in the National Committee. Tabled. Various delegations were instructed to send up to the Chair the names they desired to represent them in notifying the nominees of their nominati.

TELEGRAMS FROM CANDIDATES.

Telegrams were here read from Allen G. Thurman as follows:

"Hancock will make a splendid candidate and can be elected."

Mr. Voorhees read the following from Thomas A. Hendricks:

"Hancock is acceptable to Indiana. Delegates should take position for him far in advance."

THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

The following names were announced for members of the National Executive Committee.

Alabama—Levi W. Lawler.
Arkansas—John J. Sumter.
California—J. T. Farley.
Colorado—E. M. Patterson.
Connecticut—Wm. H. Barnum.
Delaware—J. C. Grubb.
Florida—Samuel Pascoe.
Georgia—Geo. T. Barnes.
Illinois—Wm. C. Goudy.
Indiana—Austin A. Brown.
Iowa—W. M. Hunn.
Kansas—Chas. W. Blair.
Kentucky—Henry D. McHenry.
Louisiana—S. F. Jones.
Maine—Edmund W. Thomson.
Maryland—O. P. Horsley.
Massachusetts—Fred O. Prince.
Michigan—Edward Kanter.
Minnesota—P. H. Kelly.
Mississippi—W. D. Martin.
Missouri—Jno G. Prather.
Nebraska—J. Sterling Morton.
Nevada—J. C. Hagerman.
New Hampshire—A. W. Sullivay.
New Jersey—Orestes Cleveland.
New York—Abram S. Hewitt.
North Carolina—M. W. Ransom.
Ohio—To be named hereafter.
Oregon and Pennsylvania, do.
Rhode Island—Abner J. Barnaby.
South Carolina—F. M. Dawson.
Tennessee—Thos. O'Connor.
Texas—F. S. Stockdal.
Vermont—D. R. Smalley.
Virginia—Robt. A. Cowgill.
West Virginia—Alex Campbell.
Wisconsin—Wm. Vilas.

On motion Smith Weed of New York, was added to the Committe to notify the candidates of their nomination.

A resolution was offered by Mr. Irish of Louisiana, that the basis of the representation in the next National Committee be the same as in the present and that the National Committee be authorized to determine a place and time of holding the Convention. Adopted.

A number of telegrams congraulating the Convention on its choice were read. A delegate from Massachusetts offered a resolution that the National Committee be instructed to procure seats in the next National Convention for delegates, alternates and members of the Press and none others, to the end that the Convention be in all respects a deliberative body. The Convention, by a unanimous vote, tabled the resolution.

After further resolutions of thanks and the transaction of some routine business, Mr. Preston of Kentucky, moved to adjourn. The hall being nearly empty it was carried without dissent, and at three o'clock the Convention adjourned without a day.

IN ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

THE WAY THE PEOPLE TOOK THE NEWS.

"Hancock, English and no more Fraud," was the cry which ran from man to man through the Democratic ranks in Pittsburgh yesterday, and the voice of the metropolis of Western Pennsylvania went up to join the mighty cheer, which swelled from the region of silvery lakes in the wild borderland of Maine, to the sandy desert lands where the prickly leafed pineapple ripens on the Florida keys; from the green waters of Buttermilk Channel, which lap the island home of the next President of the United States, to the white capped surf at California's Golden Gates. On all the city's thoroughfares as the tidings spread, men who had been staunch devotees of Democratic principles through all the years of the party's struggle for a justification of honesty and fealty to the tenets of the Constitution rejoiced.

There was a ring in the voices that spoke words of congratulation, and a light in the eyes of those who talked that had not been there for many a day. The honor paid by the assembly at Cincinnati to Pennsylvania's son naturally caused every Democrat of the great Keystone State, to take an unusual pride in the ticket and set the blood tingling through his veins. There were men who had supported candidates other than those who were chosen to lead the party to victory, but they had no petty jealousy or sensation of disappointment. No sulky partizan moped in his corner and refused to join in the general expression of good cheer and hope. Having no Conkling's or Cameron's at Cincinnati to engender fierce strife or to fight for the furtherance of personal revenge, the Democracy of Allegheny county had no grudges to bear in conjunction with their leaders. They gathered in little knots on the streets, they talked together at their homes and places of business—each marked out a little campaign for himself in order to aid the common struggle for the common good. "Hancock and English, hurrah!" cried the workingmen when they heard what had happened. "Hurrah for Pennsylvania and the ticket" cried the merchants, the manufacturers and the men of all classes. Not a man in all the thousands who bear the name of Democrats in Allegheny county had aught to say against the ticket, and all united in a prophecy of "Unity, Fraternity, Probity and Victory." This is not idle talk. It is not party utterance, but it is a fair reproduction of the existing feeling and reflection of the general sentiment. Below we give short interviews with well known gentlemen of all shades of political faith and as will be seen, their verdict is, "A wonderfully strong ticket."

Judge Kirkpatrick—It is a wonderfully strong ticket. No man among the Democrats can make the fight in Pennsylvania that Hancock can. I do not see what can be said against him. He has a unreproachable record as a soldier. It will be a grand campaign.

Sheriff Hunter—It is a good strong ticket and will make a warm battle.

Collector Rutan—It is certainly an excellant choice of nominees. It makes Pennsylvania a state that is doubtful.

N. P. Reed—Hancock is an excellant man. I do not see how we can attack him personally. The fight in Pennsylvania will be an interesting one.

Henry M. Long—Hancock and English are both good men. The Democrats have acted with great sagacity. I almost believe Pennsylvania is now a doubtful State.

Chris Magee—The Democrats have put up a ticket far above the average of their nominations. Pennsylvania now is a bone of contention, for Hancock is no mean or feeble adversary to fight in this State.

Fred Magee—It is a strong ticket, and Pennsylvania will be the ground on which a great battle will take place.

Hon. James H. Hopkins—It is an unimpeachable ticket. It will unite all the elements of the party, and we can sweep the country as we did of old.

Capt. Wm. McClelland—"When asked whence comes our candidate, we answer from the field of Gettysburg."

D. D. Bruce—It is a great ticket. We are all pleased. The Democrat who is not satisfied with this ticket is no Democrat at all. Mr. Bruce knows Hancock well, and has many a good story to tell about him.

Mr. Louis Peterson of Allegheny—I think Hancock is a good soldier. About the only thing his friends can praise is his war record, and the Republicans can do the same in regard to Garfield.

Shaw of the *Dispatch*—It is the wisest thing the Democrats ever did.

Russell Errett—I have nothing to say about the ticket. I haven' thought about it and don't worry any.

Peter Walter of Allegheny, Fourth ward feels blue over the nominations and thinks it is a strong ticket.

County Commissioner Mercer.—The Democrats could not have found a better man in their party.

Col. T. M. Bayne thinks Hancock's military record is a good one, but considers his civil record weak.

T. C. Lazier—Was always in favor of Hancock, and I believe he will be elected.

Vic. Pauline put out a big canvass picture of Hancock at 2:30 P. M., and gave all the boys a glass of wine. He thinks the ticket the best possible one.

Lew Smith, of the Thirteenth ward, Allegheny, is delighted with the ticket, and proposes to organize a company of old soldiers to support it.

Bark Inspector Greenawalt of Allegheny is sorry Hancock is nominated, because it will make so much work for the Republicans.

John Hetzel of the City Treasurer's office in Allegheny, thinks the ticket is a strong one and hard to overcome.

Harry Wehner of the Fourth ward, Allegheny, says the ticket will make hot work for the Republicans in November.

Nicholas Voeghtly—It is no use talking; Hancock is a good man and bound to beat.

O R. Kreedel, formerly a Democrat, afterward a Garfield man, now wants to hedge because he thinks Hancock is a very, very strong man.

Hudson of the *Commercial Gazette*, says that the Democrats have acted wisely and that Hancock has a clear record.

Wm. Reardon thinks Hancock the best man named and believes he will carry Pennsylvania.

Dave Lowry thinks the Republicans had best do all they can in Pennsylvania and elsewhere.

B. Darlington believes the ticket is one calculated to cause the Republicans trouble.

PEOPLE OF ALL PARTIES.

Wm. H. Smith, Esq., returned from Cincinnati yesterday, and being called on by our reporter gave his impressions of the Convention as follows:

The Convention was made up of notable, solid, sensible men, deeply impressed with the business in hand and not blindly adhesive to any candidate or faction. Ask any delegate who was he for, the answer was anybody named—all of them are eminently fit. The Southern delegates were quiet and unobtrusive, had no special candidate of their own, except Bayard and Hancock, for whom Texas and Louisiana instructed. The proceedings of the Convention were characterized by as much dignity and order as possible in so large a body. The delegates evidently felt a sense of weighty responsibility. The speakers were not tedious and business was the order of the day. The deliberations of the Convention were short, sharp and decisive. I was present when the first ballot was taken on Wednesday evening and if there had been a second ballot then, Gen. Hancock would have been nominated. Such was the sentiment of those about. You could feel on Wednesday night a growing sentiment for Hancock in the air. It was not alone his brilliant military record, but his steadfast adherence to the principles of Constitutional liberty in his administration of affairs in Louisiana and Texas, and his capacity for civil government as proved.

I mixed with the delegates and others for several days, and saw no instances of r

THE WORLD'S REGATTA.

The Kanuck and Britisher Beaten by Ross and Riley.

Hanlan Disabled by "Stitch in the Side" and Boyd Fouls His Buoy.

PROVIDENCE, June 17.—At the signal Hanlan rushed to the front and was followed by Boyd and Riley. After a time Ross pushed ahead of Boyd and they fought steadily for third position. Finally Ross passed the Englishman and sped for Hanlan, passing him before reaching the turning point by three or four lengths, with Riley second and Hanlan third. Gautier seemed to have fouled with his buoy in turning, and Boyd fared no better for he came in contact with his buoy and was detained nearly half a minute. As the buoy was rounded the wind freshed preceptibly. Ross steered toward the shore with Riley second and the champion third. Ross maintained his lead and about half a mile from the turn Hanlan was observed to cease rowing and rest on his oars. When asked what was the matter from the press boat, he placed his hand on his chest as though experiencing pain. At this time Ross was several lengths in advance, with Riley second. The water was exceedingly rough and one of the oarsmen was seen to leave his boat. A police boat and several other boats went to his rescue. Plaisted and Ten Eyck were steering for the western shore, with the latter in advance. Ross kept his leading position very easily, and at the finish had a lead of thirty-six seconds, with Riley second and Ten Eyck third. Following is the official time of the three first, that of the others not being taken: Ross, 29:54; Riley, 30:3 1/4; Ten Eyck, 30:58. The prizes amounted to $5,000 and were divided as follows: $3,000 to the first, $1,500 to the second, and $500 to the third. Hanlan's trouble is said to be a stich in the side. Fifty thousand people witnessed the races.

One of the stands gave way before the race. John M. Brennan had his knee fractured, Col. John McManus and wife, John Dempsy and Mrs. Jennie Welch were injured, but not seriously.

No definite information can be gained respecting Hanlan's disability. Riley says after making the turn he seemed to indicate that he could not pull and gave up the contest, as though suffering from cramps. Flynn says he was simply outrowed and beaten.

THE TEMPERANCE TICKET.

Hon. Neal Dow for President and Hon. A. H. Thompson for Vice.

CLEVELAND, O., June 17.—The Prohibition National Convention was held here to-day. One hundred and forty-two delegates, representing twelve States, Arkansas, Connecticut, Iowa, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Wisconsin, were present, Rev. Dr. Miner of Boston, was chosen President. The principal speeches were delivered by Dr. Miner and Judge Black. For candidate for President of the United States, Neal Dow of Maine, was nominated by acclamation, and for Vice President, A. H. Thompson of Westerville, Ohio. The platform adopted denounces the manufacture, sale or importation of alcoholic liquors pronounces liquor injurious to the health and a destroyer of peace and prosperity. It pictures the evils of iptemperance, holds it as neither right nor politic for a State to afford legal protection to any traffic or system which tends to waste the resources, to corrupt social habits and to destroy the health and lives of the people. It denounces the Republican party in unmeasured terms for permitting to exist 5,630 distilleries 2,839 breweries and 175,265 places of sale of these poisonous liquors, involving an annual waste of $150,000,000, and a sacrifice of 100,000 lives. It arraignes the Democratic party as unfaithful and unworthy a reliance on this question and closes by recognizing "the good providence of Almighty God who has preserved and prospered us as a Nation and asking for his spirit to guide us to ultimate success.

The National Committee was then appointed, the Pennsylvania member being J. B. Morgan.

WICKED WAITE.

Liabilities of the Brattleboro Bank Now Placed at $450,000.

BRATTLEBORO, VT., June 17. — The First National Bank offers $5,000 reward for the arrest of President Waite. A Portland, Me, dispatch says Waite was at the Preble House Friday night. His name does not appear on the register. Several vessels have since sailed for European ports.

To-day's developments only confirm previous reports of the utter failure of the First National Bank, and possibly future developments may add to rather than decrease the liabilities which are now placed at $450,487. The assets consist of about $218,000 in notes, (many known to be fraudulent) Government bonds in Washington $100,000, reserve fund $4,500, $7,000 in cash and supposed good notes and whatever may be realized from the sale of Waite's property under attachment. The latter is variously estimated at from $30,000 to $50,000.

Telegrams have been received to-day showing additional fraudulent transactions in New York. Three hundred shares of bank stock had been placed in the Fourth National Bank at New York as collateral on which Waite had received about $15,000. This stock may have belonged to Waite, it being understood that he was a large shareholder, but it may turn out to be an over-issue.

Prejudice Kills.

"Eleven years our daughter suffered on a bed of misery under the care of several of the best (and some of the worst) physicians, who gave her disease various names, but no relief, and now she is restored to us in good health by as simple a remedy as Hop Bitters, that we had poohed at for two years, before using it. We earnestly hope and pray that no one else will let their sick suffer as we did on account of prejudice against so good a medicine as Hop Bitters." —The Parents. 23

Selling Off.

To close out our large stock of Marble and Slate Mantels, Grates and Fronts, Marble and Granite Monuments and Grave Stones, we will sell all at low prices. 349 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

je17:4t:W2t. WM. W. WALLACE.

SUMMER MUSIC SCHOOL.

Sixty Full Lessons for $10 $0.

For the accommodation of music teachers who desire to better prepare themselves for their profession, church organists, churchsingers, and pupils who do not desire to lose all the time between this and September, a special session of the Pittsburgh Conservatory of Music will commence June 21st, and continue six weeks. Sixty full lessons will be given for ten dollars and eighty cents. For full particulars inquire of Rev. I. C. Pershing, D. D., at the Pittsburgh Female College.

The Alfree Engines.

Wallace, Alfree & Co., corner Oak and Cherry alleys, Pittsburgh, make a specialty of small Engines, suitable for Printers, Butchers and the public generally. Owing to their reverse power, they are unequaled for hoisting purposes. Purchasers invited to call and examine before they buy.

je17:1t:w2t.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Promotor and Perfector of Assimilation.

The Reformer and Vitalizer of the Blood.

The Producer and Invigorator of Nerve and Muscle.

The Builder and Supporter of Brain Power.

FELLOWS' COMPOUND SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITES

Is composed of ingredients identical with those which constitute Healthy Blood, Muscle and Nerve and Brain Substance, whilst Life itself is directly dependant upon some of them.

By its union with the Blood, and its effect upon the Muscles, re-establishing the one and toning the other, it is capable of effecting the following results:—

It will displace or wash out tuberculous matter, and thus cure Consumption.

By increasing Nervous and Muscular Vigor, it will cure Dyspepsia, feeble or interrupted action of the Heart and Palpitation, Weakness of Intellect caused by grief, weary, overtax or irregular habits, Bronchitis (Acute or Chronic), Congestion of the Lungs, even in the most alarming stages.

It cures Asthma, Loss of Voice, Neuralgia, St. Vitus Dance, Epileptic Fits, Whooping Cough, Nervousness, and is a most wonderful adjunct to other remedies in sustaining life during the process of Diphtheria.

Do not be deceived by remedies bearing a similar name, no other preparation is a substitute for this under any circumstances.

Look out for the name and address, J. I. FELLOWS, St. John, N. B., on the yellow wrapper in water-mark, which is seen by holding the paper before the light.

Price, $1.50 Per Bottle. Six for $7.50.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Sold by Joseph Fleming, J. Henderson & Bro., Harris & Ewing, and Fahnestock, Ewing & Co.

je1:W1m

THE MILD POWER CURES!

HUMPHREY'S HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFICS

Have proved, from the most ample experience, an entire success. Simple, prompt, efficient and reliable. They are the only medicines perfectly adapted to popular use.

Nos.	Cures.	Cents.
1.	FEVERS, Congestion, Inflamations..	25
2.	WORMS, Worm Fever, Worm Colic..	25
3.	Crying Colic, or Teething of the Infants	25
4.	DIARRHŒA, of Children or Adults..	25
5.	DYSENTERY, Griping, Bilious Colic	25
6.	CHOLERA MORBUS, Vomiting...	25
7.	COUGHS, Cold, Bronchitis.....	25
8.	NEURALGIA, Toothache, Faceache.	25
9.	HEADACHES, Sick Headache, Vertigo	25
10.	DYSPEPSIA, Bilious Stomach.....	25
11.	SUPPRESSED, or Painful Periods....	25
12.	WHITES, too Profuse Periods.....	25
13.	CROUP, Cough, Difficult Breathing..	25
14.	SALT RHEUM, Erysipelas, Eruption	25
15.	RHEUMATISM, Rheumatic Pains....	25
16.	FEVER and AGUE, Chill, Fever Agues	50
17.	PILES, Blind or Bleeding.....	50
18.	OPHTHALMY, or sore or weak eyes..	50
19.	CATARRH, acute or chronic, Influenza	50
20.	WHOOPING COUGH, violent coughs	50
21.	ASTHMA, Oppressed Breathing.....	50
22.	EAR DISCHARGES, Impaired Hearing.....	50
23.	Scrofula, Enlarged Glands, Swellings.	50
24.	General Debility, Physical Weakness..	50
25.	DROPSY and Scanty Secretions.....	50
26.	SEA SICKNESS, sickness from riding.	50
27.	KIDNEY DISEASE.....	50
28.	NERVOUS DEBILITY, Seminal Weakness or involuntary discharges	1 00
29.	SORE MOUTH, Canker.....	50
30.	Urinary Weakness, wetting the bed....	50
31.	PAINFUL PERIODS, with Spasms...	50
32.	DISEASE of HEART, Palpitation, etc.	1 00
33.	EPILEPSEY, Spasms, St. Vitus' Dance.	1 00
34.	DIPHTHERIA, ulcerated sore throat.	50
35.	Chronic Congestions and Eruptions....	50

FAMILY CASES.

Case (Morocco) with above 35 large vials and Manual of Directions..... $10 00

Case (Morocco) of 20 large vials and book. 6 00

These remedies are sent by the case, single vial or box to any part of the country, free of charge, on receipt of price. Address

HUMPHREY'S HOMŒPATHIC MEDICINE CO. Office and Depot No. 109 Fulton St., New York. FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

HUMPHREY'S SCECIFIC MANUEL on the Care and Treatment of Disease and Its Cure, sent FREE on application.

Nervous Debility.

Vital Weakness and Prostration from overwork or indiscretion, is radically and promptly cured by

Humphrey's Homeopathic Specific No. 28.

Been in use 20 years, and is the most successful remedy known. Price $1 per vial, or 5 vials and a large vial of powder for $5, sent post free on receipt of price. HUMPHREY'S HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINE CO., 109 Fulton Street, New York. se1:MWR

KIDNEY-WORT

THE ONLY MEDICINE

That Acts at the Same Time on

THE LIVER, THE BOWELS, and the KIDNEYS.

These great organs are the natural cleansers of the system. If they work well, health will be perfect: if they become clogged, dreadful diseases are sure to follow with

TERRIBLE SUFFERING.

Biliousness, Headache, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Constipation and Piles, or Kidney Complaints, Gravel, Diabetes, Sediment in the Urine, Milky or Ropy Urine; or Rheumatic Pains and Aches,

are developed because the blood is poisoned with the humors that should have been expelled naturally.

KIDNEY-WORT

will restore the healthy action and all these distressing symptoms will be banished; neglect them and you will live but to suffer.

Thousands have been cured. Try it and you will add one more to the number. Take it and health will once more gladden your heart.

Why suffer longer from the torment of an aching back?

Why bear such distress from Constipation and Piles?

Why be so fearful because of disordered urine?

KIDNEY-WORT will cure you. Try a package at once and be satisfied.

It is a dry vegetable compound and

One Package makes six quarts of Medicine.

Your Druggist has it, or will get it for you. Insist upon having it. Price, $1.00.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Proprietors, (Will send post paid.) Burlington, Vt.

OPIUM

AND MORPHINE HABIT, that bane of Society so agonizing and destructive in its consequences, blunting all the finer feelings, captivating the will, inflicting the most savage punishment and cruel bondage, CURED without suffering. No publicity. Address Dr. BATE, 13 Park Row, New York. *Advice free.* no22:1yW

ON 30 DAYS TRIAL

We send on 30 Days' Trial our ELECTRO-VOLTAIC BELTS, BANDS, Suspensories, Trusses, and other appliances, to those suffering from Nervous Debility, Weaknesses, or Lost Vitality from any cause; also to those afflicted with Rheumatism, Paralysis, Dyspepsia, Liver or Kidney troubles, etc., etc.; for Rupture. Speedy cures guaranteed. Our Illustrated Pamphlet Free. Address VOLTAIC BELT CO., Marshall, Mich. fe14:1yW

DR. S. J. HAYES, DENTIST,

211 Penn Avenue 211

PITTSBURGH, PA.

OFFICE HOURS—From 9 o'clock A. M. to 4:30 P. M. jy4:1ydaW

FOR SALE—A LARGE LOT OF SECOND-hand Boilers in good order, ranging from 24 to 42 inches diameter, and from 10 to 28 feet, double flued and cylinder. Boiler Inspector's certificate of test with each boiler. Also a large stock of new boilers on hand. Repairing done promptly at the West Point Boiler Works No. 18 Water street. R. MUNROE. ap4:tf&W

HO! FOR RECREATION.—RIFLE Tournament, Vienna, Austria, July 18-25. Turner Fest, Frankfort, Germany, July 26-31. Two representative national festivals. Restore your health by an ocean trip, enrich your mind by an acquaintance with foreign people and customs, and enjoy a summer vacation in cooler climes. For particulars apply to MAX SCHAMBERG, 131 Smithfield street. Railroad tickets in all directions. 4

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

The partnership of R. & S. WOODS, Attorneys at Law, was dissolved on November 30, 1879, by the death of Robert Woods, senior partner. All persons indebted to said firm are required to make immediate payment to the undersigned, as surviving partner, who alone is authorized to settle the same, and those having claims against said firm will present them for settlement at my office, corner of Cherry alley and Diamond street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

STEPHEN WOODS, Jr., Attorney at Law.

No. 85 Diamond St., Pittsburgh, Pa. PITTSBURGH, PA., March 23, 1880. mh30:6t-Wap23m

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

Disease of the Skin—Fever, restless sleep, foul stomach, tainted breath, languor, depression of spirits, always attendant on the worst cases, are speedily and radically removed by these medicines—the ointment cleanses the skin, and the Pills purify the blood, stimulate the liver, and promote digestion.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—None are genuine unless the signature of J. HAYDOCK, as agent for the United States, surrounds each box of Pills and Ointment. Boxes at twenty-five cents, sixty-two cents and one dollar each.

☞There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes. HOLLOWAY & CO., New York.

Harris & Ewing, Wholesale Druggists, corner of Tenth and Liberty streets, Sole Agents.

my28:dAW-s

A CARD.—TO ALL WHO

are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the Rev. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, New York City. ap14:eodWap17-1y

DR. BROWN, NO. 82 SECOND

AVENUE, between WOOD and MARKET STREETS, PITTSBURGH, PA., continues to guarantee his cures 48 cases of PRIVATE DISEASES. His remedies are prepared by himself. No patient will be sent to a druggist for his medicine. Having had a large experience of over 30 years, he can insure relief in a few days. Terms low and cures certain, or no charge. Delicate Diseases, Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, Strictures, Disease of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genereral Debility and Nervousness yield readily to his treatment.

DR. WHITTIER, 302 PENN

STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA. continues to afford reliable special treatment in all private diseaseases. SPERMATORRHŒA, or SEMINAL WEAKNESS and IMPOTENCY, LOSS OF SEXUAL VIGOR, caused by abuses or indiscretion, producing NERVOUS DEBILITY, NIGHT EMISSIONS, PIMPLES ON THE FACE, WEAKNESS OF THE MIND AND BODY, &c.; also, GONORRHŒA, GLEET, STRICTURE, URINARY COMPLAINTS and SYPHILIS (all forms), are perfectly cured, and blood poisons eradicated from the system. Dr. Whittier is a regular graduate, as diploma at office shows. A life time experience and his purest medicines cure thousands of cases after others fail. Consultation and correspondence private and free; pamphlet for stamp; call or write.

Office Hours—9 A. M. to 4 P. M., and from 6 to 8 P. M. Sundays, 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. only.

Marriage and Health Guide,

144 pages, illustrated—a book for private, careful reading. Price 25 cents.

HOLL'S BITTER MALT TONIC.

DYSPEPSIA, THE UNIVERSAL AMERICAN MALADY—A guest in almost every family circle of our land, and these is no disorder more distressing, rendering its victims irritable, suspicious, despondent, listless, reckless and full of forebodings, embittering the life of the sufferer, and making him truly miserable. Exposing the system to the long train of diseases which date their existence from the time the great supply organ of the body, the stomach, is racked and tortured with the terrible pangs of Dyspepsia. This condition is avoidable in every case, and where existing can be cured by the use of BITTER MALT-TONIC, with the proper attention to food and drink, reasonable exercise and pure air.

The remote cause is undigested food, decomposing in the stomach, generating wind, sour and putrid odors and foul gases, the ficuous accumulation poisoning the circulation and rendering the liver and kidneys unequal to their task. First, the food introduced into the stomach should be within the limits of its capacity, and of a quality capable of being readily dissolved. Diet should be regular, active exercise indulged in, and with the use of BITTER MALT-TONIC, according to directions, a sure relief and speedy return to good health assured.

For sale by Druggists and Dealers generally.

CAMPBELL & COFFEY, Wholesale Agents, Pittsburgh. my26:MWS&Wlm

L. S. L.

Take Notice!

This is the only Lottery ever voted on by the people of a State, and under a late decision of the U. S. Supreme Court at Washington, is the only Legal Lottery now in the United States, all other charters having been repealed or having no existence.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. SEVENTH GRAND DISTRIBUTION, CLASS G, at NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, JULY 13th, 1880—122d Monthly Drawing.

Louisiana State Lottery Company.

This Institution was regularly incorporated by the Legislature of the State for Educational and Charitable purposes in 1868, for the term of Twenty-five years, by which contract the inviolable faith of the State is pledged, which pledge has been renewed by an overwhelming popular vote, securing its franchise in the new constitution adopted December 2d, A. D. 1879, with a capital of $1,000,000, to which it has since added a reserve fund of over $350,000.

Its Grand Single Number Distribution will take place monthly on the second Tuesday. *It never scales or postpones.*

Look at the following Distribution:

CAPITAL PRIZE, $30,000.
100,000 TICKETS AT $2 EACH.
HALF-TICKETS, $1.
LIST OF PRIZES.

1 Capital Prize		$30,000
1 Capital Prize		10,000
1 Capital Prize		5,000
2 Prizes of $2,500		5,000
5 Prizes of 1,000		5,000
20 Prizes of	500	10,000
100 Prizes of	100	10,000
200 Prizes of	50	10,000
500 Prizes of	20	10,000
1,000 Prizes of	10	10,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

9 Approximation Prizes of $300		2,700
9 Approximation Prizes of	200	1,800
9 Approximation Prizes of	100	900
1,857 Prizes, amounting to		$110,400

Responsible corresponding agents wanted at all points, to whom liberal compensation will be paid. Write, clearly stating full address, for further information, or send orders by express or in a Registered Letter or Money Order by mail addressed only to M. A. DAUPHIN, New Orleans, La., or same person at

No. 319 Broadway, New York.

All our Grand Extraordinary Drawings are under the supervision and management of GENERALS G.T. BEAUREGARD and JUBAL A. EARLY.

N. B.—This Company has NO AGENTS in the BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

je16:1yr&4wo:W je19-4t

$77 A MONTH and expenses guaranteed to Agents. Outfit free. SHAW & CO., Augusta, Maine. fe1:W1y

MEDICAL.

DR. WHITTIER,

No. 302 PENN STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa., Continues to afford reliable special treatment in all PRIVATE, NERVOUS and URINARY DISEASES. Cures warranted. SPERMATORRHŒA or seminal weakness resulting from Self-Abuse or other causes, producing Nervous Debility, Night Emissions, Despondency, Dizziness, Dimness of Sight, Pimples on the Face, Weakness of Mind and Body; also IMPOTENCY, Loss of Sexual Power, Sterrility, &c., unfitting the victim for business or marriage, and rendering life miserable, are perfectly cured in shortest time. Insuring permanent relief.

GONORRHŒA, GLEET, STRICTURE, ORCHITIS, all urinary diseases, and SYPHILIS (all forms), consisting of Skin Eruptions, Ulcers in the Mouth, Throat or on Other Parts of the Body, are thoroughly cured, and Blood Poison perfectly eradicated from the system. Dr. Whittier is a regular graduate of medicine and surgury, as his diploma at the office shows; his life-long special experience in all private diseases, with the purest medicines prepared by himself, enables him to cure difficult cases after others fail—it is self-evident that a physician treating thousands of cases every year acquires great skill. The establishment is central and retired and so arranged that patients see the Doctor only. Consultation and correspondence private and free. Pamphlet sent Sealed for stamp. Medicines sent everywhere. Office hours 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., and 6 to 8 P. M. Sundays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. only

Marriage and Health Guide,

144 pages, fine illustrations. Price 25 cents. A private instructor for the married and those about to marry, relating to the wonders and mysteries of the sexual system. About reproduction, impediments to marriage—causes, consequences. A book for everybody's private and careful reading. Sold at office, or sent by mail securely sealed on receipt of price in money or postage stamps. Address, DR. WHITTIER, 302 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Dr. Williams

298 Penn Street, Pittsburgh, Pa

Speedily cures all Private, Nervous, and Chronic diseases of both males and females without mercury or hindrance from business. Also Catarrh and all Throat and Lung affections.

No Fee required until Cured. from responsible parties. All diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder, and old cases of Gleet, Syphilitic and Mercurial affections of the throat, skin, or bones, are cured for Life.

YOUNG, MIDDLE-AGED AND OLD MEN

suffering from the terrible effects of Seminal Weakness, and Loss of Sexual Power as the result of Self-abuse in youth, Sexual Excesses in maturer years, or other causes, producing Emissions, Nervousness, Pimples on the face, Cough, Indigestion, Loss of Memory, etc., rendering marriage improper or unhappy, are permanently cured in half the usual time and expense of where others have failed.

The Doctor is a regular graduate of one of the oldest Medical Colleges in Ohio. Age with experience can be relied upon. His "Vegetable specifics" were never known to fail in curing even the worst cases. Patients treated by mail and express every-where, but where possible, a personal consultation is preferred, which is free and sacredly confidential. Write for a list of questions. No quack literature published.

Dr. W's Specific No. 2 is a sure remedy for Seminal Weakness, Nightly Emissions, and loss of Power, caused by self-abuse or excessive indulgence. Price of Dr W's Specific, $2 per bottle: Injection, $1; sent every-where, by express. Office Hours, 9 to 4 & 7 to 8 P.M. Sundays, 2 to 4 P.M. 8o5

KNOW THYSELF.

THE untold miseries that result from indiscretion in early life may be alleviated and cured. Those who doubt this assertion should purchase the new medical work published by the PEABODY MEDICAL INSTITUTE, entitled THE SCIENCE OF LIFE; or, SELF-PRESERVATION. Exhausted vitality, nervousness, premature decay, sexual debility, or vitality impaired by the errors of youth or too close application to business, may be restored and manhood regained.

Two hundredth edition, revised and enlarged, just published. It is a standard medical work, the best in the English language, written by a physician of great experience, to whom was awarded a gold and jeweled medal by the National Medical Association. It contains beautiful and very expensive engravings. Three hundred pages, more than 50 valuable prescriptions for all forms of prevailing disease, the result of many years of extensive and successful practice, either one of which is worth ten times the price of the book. Bound in French cloth; price only $1, sent by mail post-paid.

The London Lancet says: "No person should be without this valuable book. The author is a noble benefactor."

The Tribune says: "The author has had unprecedented success in dealing with nervousness of all kinds and its affections, whether due to pernicious habits or inherited. He is a Nervo-specialist, and therefore knows where of he writes with such power and ability."

An illustrated sample sent to all on receipt of 6 cents for postage.

The author refers, by permission, to Hon. P. A. BISSELL, M. D., President of the National Medical Association.

Address Dr. W. H. PARKER, No. 4 Bulfinch Street, Boston, Mass. The author may be consulted on all diseases requiring skill and experience. ja31:1y W

HEAL THYSELF

NERVOUS DEBILITY.

GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE.

TRADE MARK.

The Great English Remedy. An unfailing cure for Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhœa, Impotency, and all disease that follow, as a sequence of Self-Abuse; as Loss of Memory, Universal Lassitude, Pain in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, and many other Diseases that lead to Insanity or Consumption, and a Premature Grave.

TRADE MARK.

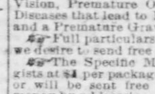
Before Taking. After Taking.

☞Full particulars in our pamphlet, which we desire to send free by mail to every one.

☞The Specific Medicine is sold by all druggists at $1 per package, or six packages for $5, or will be sent free by mail on receipt of the money by addressing

THE GRAY MEDICINE CO., No. 10 Mechanics' Block, DETROIT, MICH.

Sold in Pittsburgh by Joe. Fleming, 84 Market street; A. McClarren, corner Smithfield and Sixth avenue; Jos. Henderson & Bro., Wholesale Agents. my19:1yd&W



TRADE MARK. Seminal Pastille

An entirely New and positively effective Remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Seminal Emissions and Impotency by the only true way, viz., Direct Application to the principal Seat of the Disease. The use of the remedy is attended with no pain or inconvenience, and does not interfere with the ordinary pursuits of life. Two weeks of treatment has stood the test in very severe cases, and is now a pronounced success. There is no mistake about this preparation. Practical observation enables us to positively guarantee that it will give perfect satisfaction. It is now indorsed by the Medical Profession to be the most rational means yet discovered of reaching and curing this very prevalent trouble. The remedy is put up in neat boxes, of three sizes. No. 1 (Courtesy 1 month), $1; No. 2 (sufficient to effect a permanent cure, unless in serious cases), $2; No. 3 (lasting over three months will stop emissions and restore vigor in the worst cases), $3. Sent by mail, sealed in plain wrapper. Full directions for using accompany each bottle.

(Send for a Descriptive Pamphlet giving Anatomical Illustrations, which will convince the most skeptical that they can be restored to perfect manhood, and the cost for the cause of years of secret suffering. Sold by Druggists.)

HARVEY REMEDY CO. 819 CHEMISTS, Market and 8th Streets, ST. LOUIS, Mo.

fe1:1y &w

To Nervous Sufferers—The Great European Remedy—Dr. J. B. Simpson's Specific Medicine.

It is a positive cure for Spermatorrhœa, Seminal Weakness, Impotency, and all diseases resulting from Self-Abuse, as Mental Anxiety, Loss of Memory, Pains in back or Side, and diseases that lead to Consumption, Insanity and an early grave. The Specific Medicine is being used with wonderful success.

BEFORE. AFTER. TRADE MARK.

Pamphlets sent free to all. Write for them and get full particulars.

Price, Specific, $1.00 per package; or six packages for $5.00. Address all orders to

J. B. SIMPSON MEDICINE CO., Nos. 104 and 106 Main St. Buffalo, N. Y.

Sold in Pittsburgh, wholesale and retail by Jos. Fleming, No. 84 Market street.

PRESCRIPTION FREE

For the speedy Cure of Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood, Premature Debility, Nervousness, Dyspondency, Confusion of Ideas, Aversion to Society, Defective Memory, and all Disorders Brought on by Secret Habits and Excesses. Any druggist has the ingredients. Address, DR. JAQUES & CO., 130 West Sixth Street, CINCINNATI, OHIO.

$72 A WEEK, $12 a day at home easily made. Costly outfit free. Address TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine. my24:1yW

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE BEST OF ALL LINIMENTS

FOR MAN AND BEAST.

For more than a third of a century the **Mexican Mustang Liniment** has been known to millions all over the world as the only safe reliance for the relief of accidents and pain. It is a medicine above price and praise—**the best of its kind.** For every form of external pain the

MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT

is without an equal.

It penetrates flesh and muscle to the very bone—making the continuance of pain and inflamation impossible. Its effects upon Human Flesh and the Brute Creation are equally wonderful. The Mexican

MUSTANG LINIMENT

is needed by somebody in every house. Every day brings news of **the agony of an awful scald or burn** subdued, of **rheumatic martyrs** restored, or **a valuable horse or ox saved** by the healing power of this

LINIMENT

which speedily cures such ailments of the HUMAN FLESH as

Rheumatism, Swellings, Stiff Joints, Contracted Muscles, Burns and Scalds, Cuts, Bruises and Sprains, Poisonous Bites and Stings, Stiffness, Lameness, Old Sores, Ulcers, Frostbites, Chilblains, Sore Nipples, Caked Breast, and indeed every form of external disease. It heals without scars.

For the BRUTE CREATION it cures **Sprains, Swinny, Stiff Joints, Founder, Harness Sores, Hoof Diseases, Foot Rot, Screw Worm, Scab, Hollow Horn, Scratches, Windgalls, Spavin, Thrush, Ringbone, Old Sores, Poll Evil, Film upon the Sight and every other ailment to which the occupants of the Stable and Stock Yard are liable.**

The **Mexican Mustang Liniment** always cures and never disappoints; and it is, positively,

THE BEST OF ALL LINIMENTS

FOR MAN OR BEAST.

D. I. C.

Is an absolute and irresistible cure for

DRUNK-

ENNESS, Intemperance and the use of Opium, Tobacco, Narcotics and Stimulants, removing all taste, desire and habit of using any of them, rendering the taste or desire for any of them perfectly disgusting. Giving every one perfect self-control and irresistible control of the sobriety of themselves and their friends.

It prevents that absolute physical and moral prostration that follows the sudden breaking off from using stimulants or narcotics.

Package, prepaid, to cure 1 to 5 persons, $3, or at your druggists, $1.00 per bottle.

Temperance societies should recommend it. It is perfectly harmless and never-failing.

Hop Bitters Mfg. Co., Rochester, N.Y. Sole Agents

Hop Cough Cure destroys all pain, loosens the cough, quiets the nerves, produces rest, and never fails to cure.

The Hop Pad for Stomach, Liver and Kidneys, is superior to all others. Cures by absorption. It is perfect—ask druggists.

The Hop Bitters Mfg. Co., of Rochester, N.Y. only, possess the formula, which the Hop Bitters, which are in such universal use, are made from, and no other Bitters can make, making more cures than all other remedies, and are the only Bitters that do not contain whisky, rum or alcohol.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

21st

Popular Monthly Drawing of the

COMMONWEALTH DISTRIBUTION CO.,

At Macauley's Theatre, in the City of Louisville, On **WEDNESDAY, JUNE 30, 1880.**

THESE DRAWINGS, AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE AND SUSTAINED BY ALL THE COURTS OF KENTUCKY, according to a contract made with the owners of the Frankfort grant, will occur regularly on the LAST DAY OF EVERY MONTH, Sundays and Fridays excepted, for the period of FIVE YEARS, terminating on JUNE 30, 1885.

The United States Circuit Court on March 31 rendered the following decisions:

1st—That the Commonwealth Distribution Company is legal.

2d—Its drawings are not fraudulent.

The management call attention to the liberal scheme which has met with such popular favor heretofore, and which will again be presented for the JUNE DRAWING.

1 Prize		$30,000
1 Prize		10,000
1 Prize		5,000
10 Prizes, $1,000	each	10,000
20 Prizes, 500	each	10,000
100 Prizes, 100	each	10,000
200 Prizes, 50	each	10,000
600 Prizes, 20	each	12,000
1,000 Prizes, 10	each	10,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

9 Prizes, $300	each	$2,700
9 Prizes, 200	each	1,800
9 Prizes, 100	each	900
1,960 Prizes		$112,400

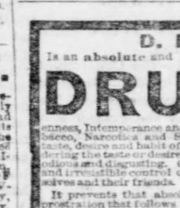
Whole Tickets, $2. Half Tickets, $1. 27 Tickets, $50. 55 Tickets, $100.

Remit by Postoffice Money Order, Registered Letter, Bank Draft or Express.

To insure against mistakes and delays, correspondents will please write their names and places of residence plainly, giving number of Postoffice box or Street, and Town, County and State.

All communications connected with the Distribution and Orders for Tickets should be addressed to BOARD OF MANAGERS, Courier-Journal Building, Louisville, Ky., or 307 and 309 Broadway, New York.

je1-TTS-&Sd-&W3t



AYER'S HAIR VIGOR.

Various Causes—advancing years, care, sickness, disappointment, and hereditary predisposition—all operate to turn the hair gray, and either of them induces it to shed prematurely. AYER'S HAIR VIGOR will restore faded or gray, light or red hair to a rich brown or deep black, as may be desired. It softens and cleanses the scalp, giving it a healthy action. It removes and cures dandruff and humors. By its use falling hair is checked, and a new growth will be produced in all cases where the follicles are not destroyed or the glands decayed. Its effects are beautifully shown on brashy, weak, or sickly hair, on which a few applications will produce the gloss and freshness of youth. Harmless and sure in its operation, it is incomparable as a dressing, and is especially valued for the soft lustre and richness of tone it imparts. It contains neither oil nor dye, and will not soil or color white cambric; yet it lasts long on the hair, and keeps it fresh and vigorous. FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS. ap19:1w&W-3

NERVOUS DEBILITY

EXHAUSTED VITALITY, enervation of body and mind; physical and mental indisposition from excess, study, business, or any cause. Skin affections, scrofulous conditions, blood impurities, permanently cured. Each case a separate study. Thirty years experience. Send 25 cents for People's Medical Adviser, 112 pages. Address Dr. BATE, 13 Park Row, New York. *Advice free.* no22:1yW

J. H. JOHNSTON,

GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS.

Muzzle and Breech-Loading Rifles. SHOT-GUNS, REVOLVERS. SHELLS, CAPS, PRIMERS, WADS, POWDER, SHOT, CARTRIDGES, of all best makes. **Fishing Setnes, Nets, Rods, Lines, Hooks, Hammocks, &c.**

Guns and Pistols Repaired.

Prices are Lower than ever.

All goods warranted. Call or send for our new Illustrated Catalogue.

J. H. JOHNSTON, 169 SMITHFIELD STREET, je10:o-&W6m Pittsburgh, Pa.

SOMERS, BROTHER & CO.,

Produce Commission Merchants,

NO. 211 LIBERTY STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Refer to the Masonic Bank and to the business community. Issue Weekly, Semi-Weekly and Daily Market Reports; also, Circulars of Instructions and Advice. Sent Free on application. ja31:1yW

$66 A WEEK in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine. my24:1y W

THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE.

—HOLY WRIT.

LINDSEY'S BLOOD SEARCHER

Is the perfect cure for every symptom of corrupt Blood, from a common Pimple to the most frightful Ulcer. Cures performed by the **Blood Searcher** read like old-time miracles. Lepers are cleansed, the afflicted are healed and scrofulous cripples take up their bed and walk.

Lindsey's Blood Searcher is the safest, surest and most powerful Purifier ever known. All who try it become missionaries for the **Blood Searcher.** Druggists sell it. Send to **R. E. Sellers & Co.**, Pittsburgh, Pa., for circular.

TO REGULATE THE L

The De Golyer Bribe

Garfield's Part in the Plunder Schemes of the District Ring.

How He was Employed by a Contractor's Ring to Further Appropriations,

While He was Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations of the House.

The Bribery Business Turns Up in the Chicago Courts.

Severe Censure of Garfield's Action in Accepting the Bribe,

As "A Sale of Official Influence Which no Veil Can Cover."

Garfield's Service Reporting a Bill Appropriating a Million and a Half of Dollars,

Which Goes to the Paving Ring, And for Which He Gets $5,000 00.

THE DE GOLYER PAVEMENT BRIBERY IN BRIEF.

In 1872, when the Boss Shepherd and Babcock Ring was in the full tide of its mammoth plundering operations at Washington one De Golyer made a contract with the Ring to put down a quantity of patent pavement. General Garfield was Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations in the House of Representatives. In order to pay for this patent pavement an appropriation was needed from Congress. The sum of $5,000 was paid to General Garfield on behalf of De Golyer, and appropriations to the amount of millions of dollars were thereafter granted to the Washington Ring, the appropriation for the De Golyer pavement being included therein. The $5,000 was paid Garfield as a fee, ostensibly to recommend the pavement and push it before the District authorities, but in reality to secure his services as Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations in the House, furthering the appropriations which were to be disbursed by the Shepherd Ring. He, Garfield, claims it was a lawyer's fee, but was forced to confess before the Committee the only legal service he rendered was to speak a few words to Boss Shepherd in favor of the worthless De Golyer pavement.

A detailed exposure from the official records is annexed, of Garfield's corrupt part in the De Golyer contract, to which is supplemented the record of a case tried in Chicago, in which some light was thrown on the morality of Garfield's operations in behalf of the District Ring.

DE GOLYER GARFIELD'S SHARE.

HOW THE MAN "WHO HELD THE PURSE STRINGS OF THE TREASURY" WAS SEDUCED INTO THE SERVICE OF AN INFAMOUS RING.

[Washington Post June 11th.]

It will be remembered when the Board of Public Works, of this city, inaugurated the city improvements in 1872, they advertised for bids of all kinds of patent pavements and when the bids were received they referred the various plans proposed to a competent advisory Board of Engineers, consisting of General M. C. Meigs, A. A. Humphreys, J. K. Barnes, O. E. Babcock, and Fred Law Armstead, who, after a careful analysis, reported unanimously against the De Golyer wood pavement and in favor of the Seeley process, whereupon De Golyer & Co., furnished $100,000, sending the notorious George R. Chittenden with the same to influence the board. Chittenden, upon his arrival, at once procured the co-operation of the late Mr. W. S. Huntington, cashier of the banking house of J. Cooke & Co., to operate upon the board individually and collectively in favor of the rejected pavement of De Golyer & Co., the board refusing to consider further their proposition.

Chittended at once sought General Garfield, then chairman of the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives, through whom all appropriations for the District had to be made, to carry out the then projected city improvements and with the said Chairman Garfield made a special contract, his portion being contingent upon the amount of pavement obtained at the stipulated price of $3 50 per square yard of De Goyler pavement No. 2.

Charles E. Jenkins, one of the firm of De Goyler, McLelland & Co., testified that it was the "official" influence of Garfield as Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations that was sought. He also exhibited many letters to the Glover committee, investigating the fraud, from the agent Chittenden to their firm in Chicago, while the negotiations were pending, showing the imperative necessity of securing Chairman Garfield at whatever cost within the $100,000 furnished by the firm.

From among these letters the following extract will be found sufficiently significant to explain the purpose in view:

First, in a letter from Chittenden to De Golyer and McLelland, dated February 26, 1872, this language is used: "The first act was to capture Huntington and the Goveroner; next, to paralyze the paving companies. This has been done effectually; alliance for the future is entirely complete."

Here is an extract, from a note of George R. Chittenden, dated May 30, 1872, at the Arlington, Washington City:

"Tuesday afternoon, Parsons arrived. We shall get 100 and how much more is problematical. *The influence of General Garfield has been secured by yesterday's, last night's and to-days labors. He holds the purse strings of the United States, is chairman of the Committee on Appropriations and the strongest man in Congress;* and with our friends, my demand is to-day not less than 100,000 yards more, 200,000 in all. The connection is complete. *I can hardly realize we have General Garfield with us. It is rare success and very gratifying, as all the appropriations for the District must come through him.*"

Again, G. R. Chittenden, writing to Robert McLelland, one of the partners of the paving company, from the Arlington, Washington, March 30, 1872, says: "Had a long talk with the Governor this morning. He will see that we are protected. By Saturday or Monday can tell."

The following telegrams speak for themselves:

From Chittenden to McLelland—"If absolutely necessary, I have agreed to pay $115,000 in cash, we have entire control; 250,000 yards at $3 50 per yard."

Telegrams from Chittenden to McLelland, dated June 28, 1872:

"Thirty thousand cash; paid five already; three thousand at fifteen days, five at one month, five at two months, twenty at four, twenty at five, twenty at nine months, with an interest at six per cent. Will take contract home with me to-night for 200,000 yards; plenty to follow. We must act promptly. Answer quickly."

Telegram from Chittenden to McLelland, dated April 8, 1872:

"The Dents' and that crowd do not amount to the first thing. Governor Shepherd is my right bower now in place of Huntington. Don't whisper a word; but one soul knows it."

Colonel B. R. Nickerson, owner of the ironizing process, upon which the DeGolyer patent pavement is based, testified before the real estate pool committee that he knew all the parties connected with the DeGolyer and McLelland contract; was upon intimate terms with all the partners; knew persons were employed by their agents, whose names were purposely kept secret, ostensibly to influence the Board of Public Works to give a larger paving contract to the firm.

The testimony before the committee was conclusive that General Garfield, as Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, had received a portion of the $100,000 corruption fund furnished by DeGolyer & McLelland to influence the Board of Public Works to give said firm a paving contract for 200,000 yards of wood pavement, his share being contingent upon the aforesaid award by the board. By the express terms of the award, DeGolyer & McLelland were to await an appropriation by Congress before being paid, Garfield, Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, "holding the purse strings of the Treasury."

Garfield, under his official oath, stated that he filed a brief, or opinion, with the Board of Public Works and made an argument before the board in his professional character and if the parties in interest intended to secure his official services for the insignificant amount proposed, they did not in any manner communicate their purpose to him. Therefore he (Garfield) did not think he was bribed.

Colonel Glover requested Mr. Nickerson, who was familiar with the whole subject, to cross-examine Mr. Garfield.

Question by Mr. N.—General Garfield, did you file with the Board of Public Works, of this District, a brief or opinion, written, printed or otherwise, upon the subject of the DeGolyer patent pavement? [After Mr. Garfield had attempted to evade a reply, Mr. Nickerson required a categorical answer.] A.—I could not say I did.

Q.—Did you at any time appear before the board and make any argument whatever? A.—I do not remember that I did; but I did speak to Governor Shepherd on the subject, giving my opinion in its favor.

Q.—Governor Shepherd has testified that you once spoke to him casually on the subject. How much cash did you receive from DeGolyer and McLelland, or either of them, or their agents, at any time, for your agency in procurement of this particular contract? A.—Five thousand dollars.

Fifteen days after the adjournment of Congress Garfield sought to interpolate into the package containing the evidence taken before Colonel Glover's committee, an *ex parte* affidavit obtained from the notorious Chittenden, ante-dating it so as to appear as having been given before the committee, exonerating Garfield from having received the $5,000 bribe from the agent of DeGolyer in his official capacity. Garfield, accompanied by his protege Chittenden, sought to influence Colonel Glover's clerk after the committee had gone home to unseal the evidence and surreptitiously place the forged affidavit with the official evidence of his guilt.

It might become pertinent in this connection to inquire what further portion of the missing $72,000 corruption fund found its way into the famous Ohio farm or his Washington City mansion.

GARFIELD IN COURT.

HE IS SEVERELY DENOUNCED FOR A SALE OF HIS OFFICIAL INFLUENCE.

[Chicago Times of June 12.]

The following is the summary of the record of the case brought by Chittenden vs McClelland in the courts of Cook county. It tells the whole story of Gen. Garfield's connection with the De Golyer contracts:

State of Illinois, Cook County Circuit Court, George R. Chittenden vs. Robert McClellan et al. May term, 1873; before Farwell, Circuit Judge. No. 12,481. The plaintiff, by E. A. Storrs, Esq., brought suit against the defendants, upon a contract, by which they agreed to pay him one-third of all the profits upon all paving contracts which he would obtain for DeGolyer and McClelland from Boards of Public Works in eastern cities. The declaration alleged that he obtained a contract for paving 200,000 square yards from the Board of Public Works of the District of Columbia, at $3 50 per yard, when it would cost only $1 50 to lay it down. That the profits were $400,000, and claimed that the defendants should pay him $100,000 at least.

The defendants pleaded in substance:

1. That the contract was *void on its face.*

2. That it was obtained by the plaintiff by *improper influences,* against public policy, and therefore was void. The plea set out that it was obtained mainly through the official influences of James A. Garfield, then a member of Congress and Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations in the House of Representatives; that Garfield was to receive a fee of $5,000 for obtaining it; that the contract contained a clause for 50,000 additional square yards contingent upon an appropriation to be made by Congress; that by the usual course of all bills for such appropriations came from the committee of which said Garfield was then chairman; that he did subsequently report a bill appropriating $1,241,000 out of which said pavement could be paid for; and, that for his influence and services he did receive the sum of $5,000.

Another plea set out the facts above stated and alleged that the plaintiff and said Garfield and said Board of Public Works *then well knew that it was not the arguments of said Garfield as a lawyer, but his influence as a member of Congress having power on the appropriations to be made,* that the plaintiff had sought and obtained and paid for; and therefore, the contract was illegal, against public policy and void.

The plaintiff demurred to these pleas; the defendants joined in demurrer.

The Court sustained the pleas; and held that the contract was void as against public policy.

Mr. J. R. Doolittle, who appeared as counsel for the defendants, submitted among others the following points, in writing, May 14,1875, Judge Farwell presiding.

"4. The pleas are good. They set out in substance that the contract was obtained by the plaintiff of the Board of Public Works of the District of Columbia by improper influences. That the contract was in part—to the amount of 50,000 square yards—upon its face, contingent upon a future appropriation to be made by Congress; that the plaintiff employed James A. Garfield, then being a member of Congress and Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives, agreeing to pay him a contingent fee of $5,000, provided he would obtain the said contract of the Board of Public Works; that by his influence and persuasion he did procure the same, for which he received the sum of $5,000. That afterward a bill was reported from the committee of which he was Chairman, and did pass the House, and pass Congress, and become a law, appropriating the sum of $1,241,000 out of which the payment under said contract could be paid for by said Board of Public Works; that the plaintiff, and the defendant, and the said Garfield, and the members of said Board of Public Works well knew at the time of his said employment, and at the time of his services in procuring said contract, that said Garfield, from his official position, did and would have a potent influence in procuring the passage of such appropriation to carry said contract into effect, by said Board of Public Works, and that by means of the premises the said contract was, in fact, obtained by improper influences, against public policy, and is void.

"5. It is no sufficient answer to say that Garfield was at the same time a member of the legal profession. His being a member of Congress at the same time, any employment as counsel upon a contingent fee, or otherwise, to obtain a contract from a board of public officers, dependent upon the future action of Congress to fulfill, is against public policy and void.

"6. That the plaintiff Chittenden well knew and *intended* that the influence of General Garfield, as a member of Congress, was to be used in procuring the contract, rather than his arguments as a counsellor at law, is evident from his letter to the defendants, set out in their special plea, in which he says: 'The influence of General Garfield has been secured by yesterday, last night, and to-day's labors. He carries the purse of the United States—the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations—and is the strongest man in Congress, and with our friends my demand is to-day, not less than one hundred thousand more—two hundred in all. Everything is in the best shape, the connections complete, and, I have reason to believe, satisfactory * * * I can hardly realize that we have General Garfield with us. It is rare, and very gratifying. All the appropriations of the district come from him.

"In the recent case of Burke vs. Child, not yet reported (May, 1875), decided at the last October term in the Supreme Court of the United States, Mr. Justice Swayne, in a very able opinion, reviews all the cases and holds: "That a contract, express or implied, for purely professional services, is valid. Within this catagory he includes drafting a petition, attendance on taking testimony, collecting facts, preparing arguments, and submitting them orally or in writing to a committee or other proper authority.

"But such services are separated by a broad line from personal solicitation, and from official influence.

"The agreement with General Garfield, a member of Congress, to pay him $5,000 as a contingent fee for procuring a contract, which was itself made to depend upon a future appropriation by Congress—which appropriation could only come from a committee of which he was chairman, *was a sale of official influence, which no veil can cover, against the plainest principles of public policy.* "No counsellor at law while holding high office (much less a minister of the gospel, etc.) has a right to put himself in a position of temptation, and under pretense of making a legal argument, exert his official influence upon public officers, dependent upon his future action

"Certainly the courts of justice will never lend themselves to enforce contracts obtained by such influence."

The demurrer was overruled, the pleas held to be good, and *that the contract was void as against public policy.*

All these matters appear by the records of the Circuit Court of Cook county in case No. 12,181.

SHERMAN'S BROAD-AXE.

It Chops off the Head of a Little "Traitor" in South Carolina.

[A Charleston S. C. Special.]

A gentleman well acquainted in administration circles, who arrived here from Washington on Wednesday, stated in conversation, that Secretary Sherman, while pretending to be well pleased with General Garfield's nomination when in the company of strangers or casual acquaintances, feels his defeat in the National Convention very acutely, and does not disguise his chagrin when surrounded by intimate friends only. He visits his displeasure mostly upon the Southern office-holders, whom he accuses of deceit and treachery. Little Sam Lee of Sumter, who deserted from the Grant column after the thirtieth ballot, and voted for Garfield on the last, visited Sherman at his office in Washington, after the Conventon, to explain the motives of his action. "Mr. Lee," said Sherman, I desire no explanations from South Carolina. I was treated very shabbily by your delegation, and I have no desire to talk about it." Lee was a delegate-at-large, and as such was doubly bound to stand by instructions. The following order from the Treasury Department, dated June 12, was received at the Custom House to-day:

Collector of Customs, Charles, S. C.:—Sir:—You are hereby directed to discontinue the services of Wm. A. Hayne, Inspector of Customs in your district, after the 30th inst. Very respectfully, JOHN SHERMAN, Secretary.

Mr. Hayne was one of the South Carolina delegates to the National Convention and supported Grant from first to last. He has the reputation of being an honest and efficient officer, and the only fault he seems to have committed was that he placed the trust confided in him by the people of this State above the scheming aspirations of the disappointed Secretary.

JUDGE BLACK'S LETTER.

How He Came to Give Garfield That Certificate.

[Washington Post.]

When the Credit Mobilier job was first exposed to the outraged public, James A. Garfield, of Ohio, the man of all men, considering his position, who was the most deeply involved, went off in a panic to Judge Jere Black, always his intimate friend and frequently his legal adviser, stated his sad position and requested some advice as to what course he should pursue. Judge Black heard the story patiently through—he had heard it before; in fact, was the man most responsible for the original expose and then advised Garfield to make a clean breast of it. "Rise to a personal explanation in the House," said Judge Black, "candidly admit that in accepting the stock you made a terrible mistake; explain your situation as well as you can and trust the generosity of the House and the country for forgiveness." Garfield touched, solemnly promised his council that he would do as he was told, and started for Washington with that determination. Arriving here, he met Judge Kelly and others of the implicated members and was finally persuaded to perjure himself out of the scrape. This he did. It was on the basis of the conversation which Garfield related that Judge Black wrote the letter to Speaker Blaine which has lately been brought forward by Garfield's defenders. When he discovered the deception that Garfield had practised upon him he desired to withdraw it, but it was then to late.

What Pappy Taft Saw.

[From an Interview in the Cincinnati Gazette.]

"Was there much money spent?"

"Money spent? I should say so. Oceans of it. All revenue officers were opposed to Grant. It was, perhaps, the most corrupt convention ever held in this country. Notwithstanding that Gen. Grant was defeated, I'm not sorry I was there, as it was a memorable event—one that I can never forget. There never was a convention that approached it but one, and that was the Charleston Democratic Convention, when the great split occurred on the slavery question."

All that have once used it pronounce Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup the best medicine known for the complaints of early childhood. 25 cents a bottle.

A Thrilling Incident in Garfield's Early Life.

[From a Stalwart Organ.]

On one occasion the Confederate and Union armies were drawn up in battle array. "Stop a moment," said the former, stepping to the front and speaking through a trumphet. "If James A. Garfield occupies a position in the opposing line's I'll give him a house and lot if he'll come over and fight on my side." "Is there a carriage-house attached to the premises?" inquired Mr. Garfield after a brief pause. The reply was "N-no." "Very well," said Mr. Garfield, rising in his stirrups; "then I spurn your base offer and will immediately proceed to knock thunder out of you. The two armies came together, and in a few minutes Mr. Garfield exhibited the head of the Confederate leader on the point of a fence-rail. "May this," he said, wiping the blood from his sword with the leaf of a burdock; "may this ever be the fate of tyrants!"

HAYS AND HIS WARWICK.

[Washington Special.]

The notorious Madison Wells, who has been hanging about the White House for some time past trying to get helped, made his last appeal to the Presidents to-day before the latter's departure for the West. Those who saw the old returning board chieftian as he entered the executive office to-day described him as looking seedy, bent with old age, and wearing a sullen expression on his haggard face. Since Madison Wells, jr., was rejected by the Senate for Surveyor of Customs at New Orleans the coffers of the Wells family have not been as bountifully supplied as of yore. The President was in too much of a hurry to give the old man any satisfaction, and he left the White House without any encouragement.

A Feminine Whittaker.

[London Telegraph, June 5.]

From Birkenhead a remarkable story comes. A certain widow lady living near that place lately gave her servant notice to leave on account of misconduct, but before the notice expired there was an alarm of burglars in the house. The faithful domestic roused up her mistress shortly after midnight with the news that two men had broken in, but that she had driven them off minus the booty they expected. There was abundant evidence to show what the ruffians had attempted—a broken pane of glass where entrance had been obtained, disturbed plaster and footmarks, an iron bar, masks thrown away and clothing packed up in readiness for flight. The devoted housemaid had been threatened with the iron bar and had actually received an instalment of burglarious vengeance in the form of a severe blow on the breast. Need it be added that her grateful mistress withdrew the notice to leave and rewarded the girl with a gratuity of 30 shillings, besides giving her a fortnight's holiday to visit her friends in Ireland? She went on this leave of absence, but while she was away those inquisitive police found out "something," and when the heroine returned she was interviewed by the local constabulary, who soundly charged her with having got the 30 shillings on false pretenses. Worse still, the girl, after a little fencing, admitted that she had "got up" the burglar episode herself, and had arranged the implements and other proofs for greater effect, having been prompted partly by a wish to make her mistress smart for the notice to leave and partly by a craving for a holiday.

Lee and Davis.

In a communication from John W. Fairfax, in the Alexandria (Va.) *Gazette,* the following occurs as a revelation:

"The seceded States lost life, liberty and wealth for the want of nerve in Mr Davis to make peace with President Lincoln. General R. E. Lee told me the night before we left Appomattox for our homes that he urged Mr. Davis in the presence of the Secretary of War, when the Commissioners went to Fortress Monroe, to make peace upon any terms. 'Make peace; if you do not, so soon as the spring opens to enable General Grant to move, he will break my lines at Petersburg and take Richmond.' Mr. Davis said, 'I am afraid of the people.' In honor to the memory of General R. E. Lee, I here state what he further said, to wit: "I believe Mr. Lincoln would have given us all we asked, except secession and slavery; but I believe he would have agreed to pay for the slaves at a fair valuation. Mr. Davis never gave up the command of the army to me to do as I pleased, as was supposed; not until I wrote him from Petersburg that my lines were broken then he wrote me. 'I will leave Richmond to-night; you do the best you can.' That was the first time he had given up the command to me to do as I thought best, leaving me to be sacrificed whilst he fled to take care of himself.' Here the good and great soldier became overcome, and I left him alone in the tent, where he had me called in, and he reviewed to me his course from the time he left the 'old army' up to his surrender. The fear of the people cost the lives and limbs of every one who was lost from the time of the meeting of the Commissioners at Fortress Monroe up to the surrender of General Lee at Appomattox Court House."

A Defaulter's Bold Method.

[Springfield (Mass.) Republican.]

The method by which William Charles Brown stole $5,700 from the Rutland (Vt.) bank, of which he is teller, is a curious one. Most of its customers live at a distance from the bank, and are infrequent visitors. If they wished to deposit $100 they would hand it to Brown, he would make out a deposit ticket for $300, put $200 in his pocket, enter $500 on the depositor's pass-book, and for a time both accounts would show correctly. When the bookkeeper balanced both accounts then of course the $200 discrepancy would appear. This "error" on the pass-book would be changed by the bookkeeper, the 5 to a 3, then the book would balance. Before the pass book was delivered to the owner Brown would take it and credit $200 "error," and when the owner came he would say, "I have discovered an error," &c.; "that $300 should have been $500. When you get home you see if it is not so." The owner would take it home, find it correct, and praise the teller as an honest young man. This has been going on for over a year, and was only discovered by an accident. As his bondsmen are relatives, Brown will not be prosecuted.

Col. Fred Grant on Washburne.

[From the Chicago Tribune.]

Col. Fred Grant appears to have been thrown entirely off his balance by the result of the Convention. The morning after the nomination he engaged in an excited political conversation with a fellow passenger on an Indiana avenue car. Speaking so loudly that no one could help overhearing him, he declared that "Mr. Washburne was a G—d d—d liar and fraud." A friend of Mr. Washburne, sitting near, requested Col. Grant not to speak in that way of that gentleman, whereupon the doughty young warrior repeated, with still more offensive emphasis, "Mr. Washburne is a G—d d—d liar and fraud." This incident was witnessed by several persons, who came to the conclusion that Col. Grant resembles his great father only in name.

Bayard and Garfield.

[Boston Globe.]

The elder Senator Bayard, just deceased, in the same letter in which he refused the "investment" which Oakes Ames offered him, spoke of his son, the present Senator, as "almost the same person as himself." And General Hawley, in his speech denunciatory of Garfield and his fellow hypocrites, said: "I salute the Chevalier Bayard of Delaware, the old-fashioned legislator, with old-fashions of legislation and of personal honor;" and he added, referring to Garfield and his crowd of whining Credit Mobilierists: "But I have no friend so dear, here or elsewhere, that I will not vote to expel him if I find that he has for an hour been tampering with the honor that belongs to an American legislator.

DRAINING MEMPHIS.

Over Twenty Miles of Sewerage Completed Since March.

The Memphis *Appeal* of Thursday last, publishes a full history of the sanitary work performed in Memphis since the closing of the epidemic of last year. Accompaning the statement is a map showing the line of sewers that have been made. A brief synopsis of the article is embodied in the following: This work embraces up to date the completion of twenty and a half miles of sewerage and the laying of thirty miles of drain tiles. The latter is no doubt the most valuable part of the work, since they drain the earth of impurities and secure to us immunity from the offensive odors that formerly burdened and tainted the air we breathed, and saves us from the soil saturation which tainted the water we drink. This system, known by the name of Warring, after the consulting engineer of the National Board of Health, was much debated by the National Commission of November, 1879. The sanitarians who comprised that body were not willing to lend themselves to or to indorse plans that had never been tried on a scale such as would meet the demands of so large a population as that of Memphis without the most careful examination. They therefore closely scanned and scrutinized the figures and propositions of Col. Warring, and after Dr. Folsom of the Massachusetts Board of Health, had suggested an increase of the flush tanks, the most valuable part of the system after the drain tiles, it was indorsed by the Commission and recommended to the taxing district government as one entirely feasible as well on the score of economy as of health. Months passed between the time of the adjournment of the Commission and the commencement of the work, owing to frequent debates upon the subject in and out of the papers, and the delay incident to the meeting of the Legislature. The first spadeful of earth was not thrown until March, since which time the work has been prosecuted with rare vigor, with results above stated. The system of sewerage is known to the engineer as surface or shallow system. By it the pipes are laid in lines that as near as possible follow the natural drainage of the land. The system is completed. It will be about thirty-five miles in length, and will be kept in perfect order, as results so far prove, by 1,150 flush tanks in connection with the sewer pipe. There has so far been laid 30 miles of drain or subsoil pipe. When completed, there will be probably 35 miles from 2 to 4 inches in diameter, draining an area of nearly 5,000 acres. The system is radically and widely different from that of any and all other cities in the country or Europe, in this: That no rainwater is admitted in the sewer-pipes; nothing but closet or kitchen waste water, the latter finding its way by a slop-stone basin. All the house connections closets, and air-escapes are of the most approved kinds, every care being taken to prevent the escape of foul gases. Thus far the system works most satisfactory, and quite up to the predictions of its projector, and it is believed it will continue to do so. It can be enlarged at any place and in any direction by simply adding other outflow main lines. The cost so far, including from three to five miles of pipe on hand and a full outfit of tools, incidents and contingencies, is about $138,000, or up to the first of July $150,000. The cost of the whole system, when completed, will be about $250,000. We have good reason for believing that the work will be effective.

DON'T DIE on the premises. Ask druggists for "Rough on Rats." It clears out rats, mice, bed-bugs, roaches. Only 15c. per box. 84 Market street.

BILIOUS PEOPLE.—Headache, 10 cents buys all you want, a package, Wells' May Apple Pills at druggists. Easy but sure and thorough.

45 Years Before the Public.

THE GENUINE

DR. C. McLANE'S

CELEBRATED

LIVER PILLS

FOR THE CURE OF

Hepatitis, or Liver Complaint,

DYSPEPSIA AND SICK HEADACHE.

Symptoms of a Diseased Liver.

PAIN in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, increases on pressure; sometimes the pain is in the left side; the patient is rarely able to lie on the left side; sometimes the pain is felt under the shoulder blade, and it frequently extends to the top of the shoulder, and is sometimes mistaken for rheumatism in the arm. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness; the bowels in general are costive, sometimes alternative with lax; the head is troubled with pain, accompanied with a dull, heavy sensation in the back part. There is generally a considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a painful sensation of having left undone something which ought to have been done. A slight, dry cough is sometimes an attendant. The patient complains of weariness and debility; he is easily startled, his feet are cold or burning, and he complains of a prickly sensation of the skin; his spirits are low; and although he is satisfied that exercise would be beneficial to him, yet he can scarcely summon up fortitude enough to try it. In fact, he distrusts every remedy. Several of the above symptoms attend the disease, but cases have occurred where few of them existed, yet examination of the body, after death, has shown the LIVER to have been extensively deranged.

AGUE AND FEVER.

DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, IN CASES OF AGUE AND FEVER, when taken with Quinine, are productive of the most happy results. No better cathartic can be used, preparatory to, or after taking Quinine. We would advise all who are afflicted with this disease to give them a FAIR TRIAL.

For all bilious derangements, and as a simple purgative, they are unequaled.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine are never sugar coated.

Every box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression DR. MCLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

The genuine McLANE'S LIVER PILLS bear the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrappers.

Insist upon having the genuine DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa., the market being full of imitations of the name *McLane,* spelled differently but same pronunciation.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5, Free. Address—STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine. (my24:1yW

$777 A YEAR and expenses to agents. Outfit Free. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine. mya:Wly

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DR. RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT,

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER

Changes as Seen and Felt, as They Daily Occur, After Using a Few Doses.

1. Good spirits, disappearance of weakness, languor, melancholy, increase and hardiness of flesh and muscles, etc.

2. Strength increases, appetite improves, relish for food, no more sour eructations of waterbrash, good digestion, calm and undisturbed sleep, awaken fresh and vigorous.

3. Disappearance of spots, blotches, pimples; the skin looks clear and healthy; the urine changed from its turbid and cloudy appearance to a clear cherry or amber color; water passes freely from the bladder through the urethra without pain or scalding; little or no sediment; no pain or weakness.

4. Marked diminution of quantity and frequency of involuntary weakening discharges (if afflicted in that way), with certainty of permanent cure. Increased strength exhibited in the secreting glands, and functional harmony restored to the several organs.

5. Yellow tinge on the white of the eyes, and the swathy, saffron appearance of the skin changed to a clear, lively and healthy color.

6. Those suffering from weak or ulcerated lungs or tubercles will realize great benefit in expectorating freely the tough phlegm or mucus from the lungs, air cells, bronchi or windpipe, throat or head; diminishing the frequency of cough; general increase of strength throughout the system; stoppage of night sweats and pains and feelings of weakness around the ankles, legs, shoulders, etc; cessation of cold and chills, sense of suffocation, hard breathing and paroxysm of cough on lying down or arising in the morning. All these distressing symptoms gradually and surely disappear.

7. As day after day the SARSAPARILLIAN is taken new signs of returning health will appear; as the blood improves in purity and strength disease will diminish, and all foreign and impure deposits, nodes, tumors, cancers, hard lumps, etc., be resolved away, and the unsound made sound and healthy; ulcers, fever sores, chronic skin diseases, gradually disappear.

8. In cases where the system has been salivated, and Mercury, Quicksilver, Corrosive Sublimate have accumulated and become deposited in the bones, joints, etc., causing caries of the bones, rickets, spinal curvatures, contortions, white swellings, varicose veins, etc., the SARSAPARILLIAN will revolve away those deposits and exterminate the virus of the disease from the system.

9. If those who are taking these medicines for the cure of Chronic Scrofulas or Syphilitic diseases, however slow may be the cure, "feel better," and find their general health improving, their flesh and weight increasing, or even keeping its own, is a sure sign that the cure is progressing. In these diseases the patient either gets better or worse—the virus of the disease is not inactive; if not arrested and driven from the blood, it will spread and continue to undermine the constitution. As soon as the SARSAPARILLIAN makes the patient "feel better" every hour you will grow better and increase in health, strength and flesh.

The great power of this remedy is in diseases that threaten death, as in

CONSUMPTION

of the Lungs and Tuberculous Phthisis, Scrofula Syphiloid Diseases, Wasting, Degeneration, and Ulceration of the Kidneys, Diabetes, Stoppage of Water (instantaneous relief afforded where catheters have been used, thus doing away with the painful operation of using these instruments) dissolving Stone in the Bladder, and in all cases of

Inflammation of the Bladder and Kidneys.

In chronic cases of Leucorrhœa and Uterine diseases.

One bottle contains more of the active principles of Medicines than any other Preparation Taken in Teaspoonful doses, while others require five or six times as much.

One Dollar Per Bottle.

R. R. R.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

Cures the Worst Pains in from One to Twenty Minutes,

NOT ONE HOUR.

After Reading this Advertisement, Need Any One Suffer With Pain?

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

Is a Cure for Every Pain.

It Was the First and Is the Only Pain Remedy

that instantly stops the most excruciating pains allays Inflammations, and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels or other glands or organs, by one application.

IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES, No matter how violent or excruciating the pain the RHEUMATIC, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer, RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will afford instant ease.

Inflammation of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Bowels, Congestion of the Lungs, Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, Croup, Diphtheria, Catarrh, Influenza, Headache, Toothache, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Cold Chills, Ague Chills, Chilblains and Frost Bites.

The application of the Ready Relief to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.

Thirty to sixty drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few minutes cure Cramps, Sprains, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all Internal Pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of Radway's Ready Relief with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

FEVER AND AGUE.

FEVER AND AGUE, cured for fifty cents. There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague and all other Malarious, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow and other Fevers, aided by RADWAY'S PILLS, so quick as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

Fifty Cents per Bottle.

RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS

Perfect Purgatives, Soothing Aperients, Act Without Pain, Always Reliable and Natural in their Operation.

A Vegetable Substitute for Calomel.

Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse and strengthen.

RADWAY'S PILLS, for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all Derangement of the Internal Viscera. Warranted to effect a perfect cure. Purely vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals or deleterious drugs.

Observe the following symptoms resulting from Diseases of the Digestive Organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Flutterings in the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dots or Webs before Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs and Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh.

A few doses of Radway's Pills will free the system from all the above-named disorders.

Price, 25 Cents per Box.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

We repeat that the reader must consult our books and papers on the subject of diseases and their cure, among which may be named:

"False and True,"

"Radway on Irritable Urethra,"

"Radway on Scrofula,"

and others relating to different classes of Diseases.

Read "FALSE AND TRUE."

Send a letter stamp to RADWAY & Co., No. 32 Warren, corner Church street, New York.

Information worth thousands will be sen to you.

TO THE PUBLIC.

There can be no better guarantee of the value of Dr. RADWAY'S old established R. R. R. REMEDIES than the base and worthless imitations of them, as there are False Resolvents, Reliefs and Pills. Be sure and ask for Radway's, and see that the name "Radway" is on what you buy.

OLD TEA HOUSE.

TEAS, A SPECIALTY.

FLOUR! FLOUR!!

AT

WHOLESALE PRICES!!!

AMBER FLOUR,

Every Barrel and Sack Guaranteed.

$1.38 Per Sack, $5.50 Per Barrel.

J. R. JENKINS,

28 FIFTH AVENUE.

eod

ESTABLISHED 1845.

OLD COUNTRY TEA HOUSE.

SIGN OF GOLDEN GIANT TEAPOT.

IMPORTED

ALES, STOUT, &c.

Our own importation and warranted fresh.

TO ARRIVE THIS WEEK:

10 barrels Bass & Co.'s Pale Ale, in pints.
10 " " " quarts.
5 " Guinesses' Stout, in pints.

PRICES:

Bass & Co.'s Pale Ale, pints, 20c per bot.
" " " $2.20 doz.
" " quarts, 30c bot.
" " " $3.50 doz.
Lane & Co.'s Stout, pints, 20c per bottle.
" " " $2.20 per doz.
" " quarts, 30c per bot.
" " " $3.50 per doz.
Guinesses' Stout, pints, 20c per bottle.
" " " $2.20 per doz.

GINGER ALES.

Cautrell & Cochrane Belfast Ginger Ale, 15c per bottle, $1.75 per dozen.
Boston Ginger Ale, 14c per bottle, $1.60 per dozen.

Seltzer Water.

NASSAU BRAND.

Our Own Importation.

Imported Seltzer Water, 15c per jug.
" " " $1.60 per doz.

Housekeepers' Guide.

The Housekeepers' Guide, or Price List, with a complete list of every article in stock and prices attached, sent free to any address on application.

WM. HASLAGE & SON,

18 DIAMOND,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

An Octogenarian Cured by Using Twenty Gallons of the Water.

MORNING SUN, IOWA, October 7, 1878.

About two years ago I was troubled with some disorder of the kidneys and general derangement of the system, accompanied with loss of appetite and debility. Remedies obtained from physicians failed to give relief. Through a friend I obtained a half barrel of "Silurian Spring" water. From the time I commenced drinking it relief came. In short, that one half barrel produced an entire cure, for which I am thankful to Providence and grateful to you. Hoping that my experience may encourage others to use it,

I remain, yours truly,
JOHN GARVIN (aged 84.)

THE SILURIAN MINERAL WATER is *the only known* CURE for DIABETES and BRIGHT'S DISEASE of the KIDNEYS. It is NATURE'S MARVELOUS REMEDY for all Kidney diseases, Urinary disorders, Constipation, Dropsy, Gravel, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia. Thousands live to testify to the speed and permanency of its *cure.*

"SUPERB HANCOCK."

The Heroic Soldier and the Wise and Prudent Statesman.

Courage on the Battle Field Allied With Wisdom in the Council Chamber.

[The annexed sketch of Major General W. S. Hancock is from the pen of General James S. Brisbin, who is one of the many Republican soldiers who will support his election. It was written for the Philadelphia *Times*, and appeared in that paper of March 13.]

Few men have served their country better than Winfield S. Hancock and few deserve more from their countrymen. A big man, with a big head, a big heart, and a big brain, Hancock is the very personification of honor, honesty and capacity. Gallant and unassuming, a soldier in three wars, a hero of a hundred battles, he is a man on whom all Democrats might consistently unite for President, and who, as a candidate, would perhaps command a larger degree of respect and support from Republicans than any other man in the Democratic party. Clear-headed and self-reliant, his career as a judicial statesman and Military Governor while in command of Louisana and Texas gives evidence that if a strong man is needed for President, there is no man in the nation more fit for that position than Winfield S. Hancock. With him as the candidate of their party the Democrats have nothing to explain or defend, and proudly point to his record and challenge a comparison of it with that of the Republican candidate. The people of this country will not soon forget, there was a day in its history when, if General Hancoed had not shown the highest capacity as a military commander, there might be no Republic to govern. It was on that day when the gallant General Reynolds fell at Gettysburg and Lee's forces were driving back the Union Army. Like a thunderbolt Hancock precipitated his troops upon the victoriohs enemy, hurled them back, and seizing Cemetery Heights and Round Top wrested order from confusion and restored confidence to our half-beaten army.

A YOUNG PENNSYLVANIAN.

Winfield Scott Hancock was born in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, February 14, 1824, and is therefore fifty-six years of age. His mother's father was a Revolutionary soldier and was captured at sea and confined in the Dartmoor Prison, England. His great-grandfather on his mother's side was also a soldier under Washington and rendered good service, dying at the close of the Revolution from exposure and hardships endured in the field. Hancock's father served in the War of 1813 and afterwards became a lawyer of distinction in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania. At the age of sixteen Hancock was sent to West Point and had for classmates Ulysses S. Grant, George B. McClellan, J. F. Reynolds, J. L. Reno, Burnside, Franklin and W. F. Smith. He graduated in 1844, June 30, and in 1845-6 served with his regiment in the Indian Territory as a second lieutenant of the Sixth Infantry. In 1847 we find him in Mexico and conspicuous for gallantry at the Natural Bridge, San Antonio, Contreras, Cherubusco, Molino del Rey and the capture of the City of Mexico. He was breveted for gallantry at the battles of Contreras and Cherubusco. In 1849 and 1850 he served with his regiment as quartermaster and adjutant, and in the fall of 1850 was married at St. Louis to Miss Almira Russell, the daughter of a prominent merchant of that city. He took part in several Indian campaigns in the West, and in 1857 was engaged in the Southern Florida war. He served in the expedition against Utah and in 1859 went to California.

When he heard of the rebellion he took high ground in favor of the Union and did much in 1861 to check the secession spirit then seizing upon California. He applied to Governor Curtin, of Pennsylvania, for a commission in the volunteers, but the Governor being slow in replying to his application he obtained a leave of absence and came East. His earnestness impressed General Scott, who ordered him to report to General McClellan, and on the formal recommendation of McClellan, President Lincoln, on the 23d of September, 1861, commissioned Hancock a Brigadier General of Volunteers. He was assigned to a brigade in the division of General Baldy Smith and reported for duty at Chain Bridge, Virginia, in the Army of the Potomac.

HIS FIRST BATTLE.

His first battle in the rebellion was at Warwick Court House, near Yorktown, and he led his brigade in person driving the enemy before him. At Williamsburg Hancock bore a conspicuous part. The rebels having repulsed Hooker and exposed Hancock's left flank he determined to retire and ordered the batteries back to the slope, where his brigade line stood. The rebel commander, seeing the movement, at once advanced his troops, and they came down on Hancock's right in two superb lines of battle, cheering tremendeously, and calling out, "Bull Run! Bull Run! The flag is ours." Hancock sat on his horse behind the centre of his line, waiting with imperturble coolness the favorable moment. Calling on the men to stand fast and keep their pieces loaded, Hancock waited until the rebels were within 100 yards, then dashing forward on his horse with head bared and swinging his hat, he shouted, "Foward! forward! forward!" The men saw the towering form of their General leading them, and springing up, with a shout that made the hills ring, they precipitated themselves upon the enemy. The great, irregular mass of rebels faltered, halted for a moment, wavered and then fell back slowly. Every inch of ground was stubbornly contested; still, Hancock forced them off the field, nor did they again advance until the Union reinforcements came up and rendered the victory secure. It was almostnight when Hancock repulsed the enemy, and no pursuit could be ordered in the darkness. The ground was covered with rebel dead and wounded and many were cut off and captured. The action of Hancock had rendered Williamsburg untenable, and that night the enemy abandoned it. Hancock's name was heralded from Maine to California, and in a few hours, from an unknown subordinate, he had leaped into fame and assumed a national reputation. McClellan telegraphed the President, "Hancock was superb to-day," an expression which all who saw him towering above his men leading them to battle knew to be only just.

HIS SERVICES IN THE PENINSULA.

On the 25th of June, 1862, Hancock, who was then at Golding's Farm, in the Peninsula, receieved a severe attack from the enemy. He repulsed it and continued the fighting far into the night, the contending forces firing at each other at close quarters in the dark. This battle of Hancock's was one of the grandest spectacles of the war, and will never be forgotten by the Army of the Potomac. On the 28th of June, 1862, Hancock was heavily engaged at Garnett's Hill, as he was at Savage Station on the 29th and at White Oak Swamp on the 30th. His troops fought four battles in as many days, and in every one of them was led by Hancock in person. He never knew fear himself, and could not tolerate it in others. An officer, who had his men in a tight place, rode up to the General and said: "General, my men are all being killed; may I withdraw them a little out of the fire?"

"No," replied Hancock, "I hope we shall be able to advance soon."

"Then we shall all be killed," despondingly replied the officer.

"Very well," said Hancock; "return to your troops, and if you fall you will have the satisfaction of knowing that you have died for your country."

For his services in the Peninsula campaign General McClellan recommended Hancock for promotion to the rank of Major General of volunteers and the brevets of major, lieutenant colonel and colonel in the regular army.

ALWAYS AT IT.

In September, 1862, Hancock commanded his brigade in the battle of South Mountain and afterwards at Antietam. In this latter engagement, when General Richardson fell, Hancock was sent to take command of that gallant officer's division. In November, 1862, Hancock received his commission as Major General, and on the 13th of December was engaged in a desperate and bloody assault on Mayre's Heights. His behavior on this occasion was in keeping with the high reputation he had achieved. He was, with his division, in the thickest of the conflict, leading his men as far as it was possible, under the circumstances, for men to go, and only falling back when attempt at further advance was fool-hardy and useless. In this fight, as, in fact, in almost every one in which he was engaged, he seemed to wear a charm on his life. He received in the "slaughter pen," as the rank and file were wont to call the position they occupied in this fight, a slight flesh wound, coming out otherwise unharmed, though with uniform perforated with the enemy's bullets. In this battle Hancock lost one-half of his command, killed and wounded, and all his aids were wounded.

At Chancellorsville, in May, 1863, he commanded his division and covered the roads leading towards Fredericksburg, where, amid surrounding disaster, although constantly attacked, his troops maintained their position to the last, and formed the rear guard of the army in moving off the field. The General had his horse shot under him in the battle. Early in June he relieved General Couch in command of the Second Corps, and later in the same month was assigned by Mr. Lincoln to be its permanent commander.

In one of his battles General Hancock placed one of his brigades in a certain position and said to its commander: "General, whatever happens, I want you to hold this ground." The brigade commander was never very strong on the battlefield and on that occasion seemed to be particularly weak and anxious, and as the General turned to ride away to another part of the field he followed him a short distance and called out: "General, where are my reserves?" General Hancock turned and, riding up to where the officer was standing, said severely: "General, it is none of your business where your reinforcements are; that is my business. I have placed you here to hold this ground; that is all you are required to do, and I want it done, sir." The brigade commander returned to his line with a sad step and sorrowful expression of countenance.

AT GETTYSBURG.

It was at Gettysburg Hancock again loomed up before the country as a hero. He was commanding the rear guard of the army; its advance on Gettysburg, and had reached Tarrytown, the place where his grandfather, one hundred years before, had started to escort one thousand Hessian prisoners of Burgoyne's army to Valley Forge, when General Meade sent him an order to hasten to the front and assume command of all the troops there. The report had reached Meade of the fall of General Reynolds and the check and repulse of the advance, and his mind at once turned to General Hancock as the man above all others best qualified to replace Reynolds and restore order to the head of the army. Hancock was not the ranking General, but in the critical state of affairs Meade, knowing him to be the best man, did not hesitate to assign him.

On his way from Tarrytown to the battle field General Hancock met the ambulance containing the dead body of General Reynolds. When he arrived on the field he found the army in confusion and a retreat had already begun. Planting some infantry and batteries on Cemetery Hill he threw his whole energy into the battle and checked the enemy. Schwerin and Saxe were said to be worth each a reinforcement of 10,060 men to an army; Torenstein was rated as equal to 15,000, and the Duke of Wellington said the arrival of Napoleon on a battle field was a better reinforcement to the French army than the accession of 40,000 fresh troops. What, then, shall we say of the value of General Hancock's arrival at the critical moment on the battlefield of Gettysburg, a battle that by common consent is now admitted to have decided the fate of the Union and fixed the final result of the war?

Of General Hancock's individual action at Gettysburg it would require a volume to tell. His was really the action of the army, and Round Top, Culp's Hill and Cemetery Heights were his creations. He sent word to General Meade that was the place to fight, and seizing the favorable positions, with the eye of a consummate General, hung on to them with the advance until Meade brought up the whole army and delivered his battle.

THE INCARNATION OF WAR.

Hancock was grand and magnificent in the battle of Gettysburg and seemed the very incarnation of war. On the second day he was at Cemetery Heights during the frightful cannonade when the rebels concentrated the fire of one hundred and fifty guns on our lines. The air was full of missiles; streams of shot and shell screamed and hissed every where; it seemed as though nothing could live under that terrible fire—men and horses were torn limb from limb; caissons exploded one after another in rapid succession, blowing the gunners to pieces. The infantry hugged the ground closely and sought every slight shelter that the light earthworks afforded. It was literally a storm of shot and shell, like fall of rain-drops or the beat of hailstones. Those who had taken part in every battle of the war never had seen anything like that canonade, and the oldest soldiers began to be uneasy for the result. Hundreds and thousands were stricken down; the shrieks of animals and screams of wounded men were appalling; still the awful rushing sound of flying missiles went on and apparently never would cease. It was then, when the firmest hearts had begun to quail, the army witnessed one of the grandest sights ever beheld by any army on earth. Suddenly a band began to play "The Star Spangled Banner," and General Hancock, with his staff—Major Mitchell, Capt. Bingham, Captain Parker, Captain Bronson—with corps flag flying in the hands of Private Wells, appeared on the right of his line uncovered and rode down the front of his men to the left. The soldiers held their breath, expecting every moment to see him fall from his horse pierced by a dozen bullets, but still he rode on, while the shot roared and crashed around him, every moment tearing great gasps in the ranks by his side.

Stormed at by shot and shell,
Boldly he rode, and well.

Every soldier felt his heart thrill as he witnessed the magnificient courage of his General, and he resolved to do something that day which would equal it in daring. Just as Hancock reached the left of his line the rebel batteries ceased to play, and their infantry, 18,000 strong, were seen emerging from the woods and advancing up the hill. Hancock knew the artilery fire had been intended to demoralize his men and cover the advance of their infantry, which was to make the real attack. Turning his horse he rode slowly up his line from the left to right, holding his hat in his hand, bowing and smiling to the troops as they lay flat on the ground. Hardly had he reached the right of the line when the men, who, inspired by the courage of their General, could now hardly restrain themselves, received orders to attack the advancing rebels. Eighty guns which Hancock had concentrated opened their brazen mouths and streams of bline bullets flew from the muzzles of our rifles to the breasts of the Confederates. It was an awful day, and Longstreet's "Old Guard of the South" melted away like wax under that terrible fire. Of the 18,000 who came to the attack, 5,000 fell or were captured on the hill-side. Thirty stand of colors and an immense number of small arms were taken. Hancock was everywhere riding the storm of battle as if he bore a charmed life. At last, just in the moment of victory he was seen to reel in his saddle and would have fallen to the ground had he not been helped from his horse. A ball had pierced his thigh, and for a time it was thought the wound was mortal.

"Tell General Meade," said Hancock, addressing his aide, Colonel Mitchell, "that the troops under my command have repulsed the enemy and gained a great victory. The enemy are now flying in all directions in my front."

When the aide delivered the message to General Meade and added his General was dangerously wounded, Meade said: "Say to General Hancock that I am sorry he is wounded and that I thank him for myself and for the country for the services he has rendered to-day."

General Meade afterwards, in commenting on the battle of Gettysburg, said to General R. C. Drum; "No commanding General ever had a better lieutenant than Hancock. He was always faithful and reliable."

UNDER GRANT.

Hancock did not recover from his wound until December, 1863, when, although still quite lame, he reported for duty, and was sent North to recruit his corps. He was tendered a reception at Independence Hall by the citizens of Philadelphia, and received the hospitalities of the cities of Boston, Albany and New York. In March, 1864, he rejoined his corps and participated in the battles of the Wilderness with Grant. He commanded the Second and parts of the Fifth and Sixth Corps, amounting in all to 50,000 men. He fought at Alesop's House and at Spottslvania Court House, capturing "Stonewall" Jackson's old brigade, 4,000 prisoners and thirty colors. He was at North Anna, and did most of the fighting there. He commanded at the bloody assaults on Cold Harbor, and did his best to execute Grant's orders. The fighting was desperate, and Hancock's loss could not have fallen far short of 12,000. He was on the south side of the James river, and made the assaults on Petersburg. He was with Sheridan, and attacked the enemy at Deep Bottom, taking four pieces of artillery, six hundred prisoners and three stand of colors. He was at Petersburg and witnessed the explosion of the mine on the morning of July 30. The advance up the James river, August 12, 1864, was under his command, and he handled the Second and Tenth Corps of the Army of the James and Gregg's division of cavalry with such consummate skill as to elicit expressions of admiration from even General Grant. He fought the battle of Reams' Station, August 25, and had his horse shot under him. He fought the battle of Boydton Road, capturing 1,000 prisoners and two stand of colors.

With the battle of Boydton General Hancock's active fighting in the war ceased. President Lincoln, who had learned to place a high estimate on Hancock's abilities, ordered him to Washington and directed him at once to proceed with and organize an army of 50,000 veterans from discharged volunteers who had served an enlistment. The use of this army was alone prevented by the surrender of Lee and the ending of the war. At the close of the war Hancock commanded the Army of the Shenandoah, relieving General Sheridan. The army consisted of 35,000 men of all arms, and was destined to move South with Hancock's 53,000 veterans and join General Sherman, but Joe Johnston threw up the sponge and rendered the movement unecessary.

SINCE THE WAR.

General Hancock's career since the war is so well known it needs but little mention here. For his services during the war he was appointed a Brigadier and afterwards a Major General in the regular army, and assigned to command of the Middle Department. In 1866 he took command of the Department of Missouri and conducted two campaigns against hostile Indians, taking the field in person at the head of 1,500 men of all arms.

In 1867 he was sent by the President to New Orleans to command the States of Texas and Louisiana. It was in this field of labor that he distinguished himself by setting the example of an officer of the army with extraordinary powers strenuously insisting upon the entire subordination of civil to military authority in time of peace. Among the military commanders during the reconstruction period he was conspicuous in this regard, and the positions then laid down in his general orders and correspondence did more perhaps than anything else to make him the ideal soldier in the minds of constitutional Democrats. In 1868 he was relieved at his own request, and in 1869, '70, '71 and '72 commanded the Department of Dakota. Since then he has commanded the Military Division of the Atlantic, composed of the Department of the Lakes, the Department of the East and Department of Washington, with headquarters at Governor's Island, New York city.

HIS PERSONAL APPEARANCE.

Hancock, in personal appearance, is tall, well formed and very handsome. His height cannot be less than six feet two inches, and he weighs fully two hundred and forty pounds. He would make the finest looking President who ever sat in the White House, except, possibly, George Washington. His form towers above other men, and he attracts attention by his mere looks wherever he goes. His eyes are blue and have a benignant and mild expression when in repose, but inspiring when in danger. His manner is dignified and knightly, and he is courtesy itself. He is always magnetic, and draws men to him by his kindliness and gentle interest in their affairs. His sympathies are easily aroused and he becomes intensely concerned for the sorrows and misfortunes of others, striving in every way to relieve them, as though their troubles were his own. Hancock's kindness to his subordinates always won not only their love, but also their confidence, and caused them to rely on him as a friend as well as a commander. He gave a man a good opinion of himself, and made each one feel he was of more importance than he ever before suspected. It was this which caused him to have such power over his officers and men in battle, and made them prefer rather to die than forfeit the good opinion of their leader.

General Hancock had two children, Russell Hancock and Ada Elizabeth Hancock. The latter died in New York, of typhoid fever, when 18 years of age. She was a young lady of great promise. Russell Hancock, the General's only son, is living and is a planter in Mississippi.

A volume would not contain an account of all the heroic deeds of a man like Hancock: his is a noble character, and it is a pleasure to write of such a man. A glorious soldier, a steadfast friend, a useful citizen, he is all that is noble, manly and brave in poor fallen humanity. If the Democratic Convention, to meet in Cincinnati, May next, nominates him for President, thousands upon thousands of his old soldiers will gladly vote for him, and almost every citizen in the land will think twice before refusing his suffrage to such a candidate as Winfield Scott Hancock, the patriotic soldier, accomplished gentleman, consumate general and fair-minded statesman.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, June 24.—Governments generally higher. Railroad bonds strong at advancing figures. Satate securities dull. Silver at London 52⅞ pence.

The stock market opened strong and in early dealings prices advanced ¼ to 2½ per cent in general list, Canada Southern and Coal shares leading the improvement. During the afternoon some sales to realize profits caused a decline of ¼ to 1¼ per cent, but under strong buying speculation again took an upward turn and a recovery of ¼ to ¾ per cent ensued, the market closing strong. Among the miscellaneous shares, Nashville & Chattanooga rose 6½ and St. Paul and Minneapolis and St. Paul & Sioux City 2 per cent on the day's transactions. The stock of the Denver & Rio Grande Railway, which was recently admitted to the Stock Exchange, was dealt in to-day for the first time, and on an active inquiry sold up from 62 to 65¾, closing at the highest point. Louisville new, Albany and Chicago advanced 5 per cent

The transactions aggregated 340,000 shares, ot which 48,000 were Lackawanna, 5,000 Delaware and & Hudson, 8,000 Denver & Rio Grande, 88,000 Erie, 4,000 St. Joe, 7,000 Illinois Central, 11,000 Kansas & Texas, 22,000 Lake Shore, 4,000 Michigan Central, 5,000 Northwestern, 9,00 Nashville & Chattanooga, 25,000 New Jersey Central, 3,000 Northern Paciti, 7,000 Ohios, 4,000 Pacific Mail, 28,000 St. Paul, 16,000 St. Paul & Minneapolis, 74,000 St. Paul & Sioux City, 4,000 Union Pacific, 7,000 Wabash Pacific, 1,700 Iron Mountain, 1,500 Lake Erie & Western, 2,200 Rock Island and 15,000 Western Union.

Close—Money easy at 2@3 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 3½@4½ per cent. Sterling exchange—Bankers bill weak at 485¼; demand 487¾.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, June 24.—Consols for money, 98 9-16; account, 98 11-16; New 5s, 105½; 4½s, 112½; 4s, 103¾. Railroad bonds—Illinois Central, 108½; Pennsylvania Central, 54½; Erie, 41½; do. seconds, 90½; Reading, 9½.

Bullion in the Bank of England increased £638,000.

PARIS, June 24.—Rentes, 85f 85c. Specie in the Bank of France increased 25,500,000 francs.

ANTWERP, June 24.—Refined petroleum 21½f.

LIVERPOOL, June 24.—Cotton dull and easier at 6⅝@6⅞d; sales 5,000 bales; speculation and export 500 bales: American, 3,500 bales.

Breadstuffs easier and firm.

Fine American cheese, 60s.

Refined petroleum, 8¼@8⅝d.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, THURSDAY, June 24, 1880.

There is no change worthy of note in the general market to-day. Groceries continue active; sugars are still excited, while coffees are steady, with good prospects of an early improvement in the market. Provisions are steady at the recent advance. Country produce is unchanged. In the grain market wheat is weaker with a downward tendency in prices.

The following are the ruling quotations at which wholesale transactions were effected to-day:

Flour, Grain and Feed.

The market is devoid of any new feature. Wheat is weaker, though unchanged. Flour is steady. Corn, oats, barley and rye are unchanged.

FLOUR—Fancy patents (spring and winter wheat) $7 0@7 75; fancy St. Louis (winter), $5 75@8 00; fancy family, (white and amber winter), $5 75@6 00; choice family (choice red winter) $5 50@ 5 75; XX family (medium winter) $5 25@5 50; XXX bakers (Minnesota) $5 75@6 00; XX bakers (Wisconsin), $5 50@5 75. Cornmeal, 55@60c in paper. Oatmeal—common brands, $5 25 per barrel; fancy, $7 50. Rye flour $4 75@5 00.

WHEAT—Choice red winter, No. 1, $1 07@1 08; amber and mixed $1 03@1 05; rejected 75@80c.

CORN — Yellow shelled 45@46c; high mixed shelled 43@45; ear yellow 49@50; mixed ear 47@49c.

OATS—Prime white 39@40c; mixed do 37@38c.

RYE—at 90@92c.

HAY—Prime, from country wagon, $18 00@21 00 ₱ ton; prime timothy, baled, $15 00@16 00; upland prairie $10 00@12 00.

MILL FEED—Bran $14 00@15 00 ₱ ton; white middlings $21 00@22 00; brown do. $17 00@18 00; chopped feed $19 00@22 00; cornmeal, in bulk, $20 00@22 00.

OAT STRAW—$12 00@14 00.

Groceries.

Groceries are still active. Sugars continue excited, with no further advance. Coffees are steady.

Green Coffees.	Per lb.	*Teas.*	
Fancy Rio	18	Young Hyson	25@ 90
Choice Rio	17	Gunpowder	35@ 90
Prime Rio	16	Imperial	35@ 70
Good Rio	13½	Japan	30@ 65
Ordinary Rio	12½	Oolong	28@ 70
Java	25 @28	Souchong	25@ 60
Roasted Coffees.		*Manufactured Tobacco.*	
In papers	17½@20	Sd bnd's, fr'gt	48@56
In bulk	15½@18	do do mahog'y	48@56
Lower grades	15 @16	do do dark	36@48
Java, in pa'rs	29 @30	Louisville ma'y	48@56
Java, in bulk	27 @30	Richmond br'nds	40@48
Sugars.		Bgh't Cavendish	50@62
Standard A	@10¾	do twist	52@66
Off A	9¾@ 9¾	Natural Leaf	48@58
Ex. C	9¼ @9½	Fine Cut	34@46
Refined yel	8½@ 9	Cut and dry	24@28
Granulated	10¾@	Gan'ltd smo'g	38@48
Powdered	10¾	*N. O. Molasses.*	
Crushed	10¾	Choice	58
Cut loaf	10¾	Strictly prime	56
Syrups.		Prime	53
Choice maple fr'd	45	Centrifugal	50
Prime " "	43	*Soda.*	
Choice sugar syrup	42	Bi-Carb, k'gs	4¼
Prime " "	41	do assd pa'rs	6¼
Good " "	40	do " ¼ "	6¾
Good molasses "	33	Sol. soda, k'gs	2
Spices (whole.)		*Candles.*	
Cloves	39 @40	Star, full w'ht	11¾
Allspice	17 @	Stearine ₱ set	9
Cassia	25 @28	Mould ₱ set	9
Pepper	15½@16	*Rice.*	
Nutmegs	95 @1 00	Rangoon	5½@5¾
Starch.		Carolina	7¼@8
Gloss	5½@ 7¾	*Salt.*	
Corn starch	6 @ 8¾	No. 1, per bbl	1 20
		Extra, "	1 30
		Dairy, "	1 50

Country Produce and Dairy Products

There is no change worthy of special note in this market to-day. Trade is moderate at the following quotations.

APPLES—Fancy, $5 00@5 50; choice, $3 00@3 50; medium, $1 00@1 50; new per barrel, $1 50@2 50; do per box, 75c@$1 00.

BEANS—Prime white navy, $1 30@1 40; medium, $1 25@1 35; mixed, $1 15@1 20.

BUTTER—Creamery, 15@17c; choice roll 13@15c; solid packed, 13@15c; common to medium, 10@12c.

CIDER—Quoted at $5 00@8 00 per bbl.

CHEESE—Sweitzer, 14@15c; York. Goshen 11c, jobbing 10 at wholesale; Limberger, 13c; new cheese, fine, 9½@10¼c; medium to good, 9¼c; common, 8@9c.

DRIED FRUITS — Peaches (halves) 7½@8c; prime peeled do., 14@16c; sliced apples, 8@9c; new quarters, 6@7½c; raspberries, 31@32c; blackberries, 14@15c; evaporated dried peaches, 12@15c; new dried sweet corn, 8@8½c ₱ lb; new dried green peas, $1 90@2 10 ₱ bushel.

EGGS—Strictly fresh, in barrels, 12@13c; in cases, 13c.

HONEY — California, 17@18c; York State, 20@22c; new domestic, 17@18c; strained, 8@10c.

OLD POTATOES—Peachblows, 40c on track, 50c out of store.

POULTRY—Spring chickens, per pair, 40@50c; old chickens, per pair, 55@65c; good ducks, 50@60c.

NEW POTATOES—Southern white, $2 50@3 00 per bbl; early rose, $2 50@3 00.

SEEDS—Clover, $4 25@4 50 ₱ bushel timothy, $2 65@2 75 for Western.

HOMINY—$3 00 per bushel.

TALLOW—City, 6c; country, 5c.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES —Peas, $1 25@1 50; string beans, $1 50@2 25; cucumbers, $1 00@1 50 ₱ box; radishes, ₱ dozen, 40@50c; lettuce, ₱ doz., 30@50c; rhubarb, ₱ dozen, 20@25c; pineapples, ₱ dozen, $2 00@2 25. Strawberries 8@12c per quart. Bermuda Onions $2 00 ₱ bush; Southern ₱ barrel, $4 00; Southern tomatoes, $3@3 50 per bush box. Raspberries ₱ quart, 8@10c. do ₱ stand, $5 00@5 50: cherries, $4 00@5 00.

VINEGAR—Prime city, 11@13c; choice malt and wine, 25@30c; country, 10@13c.

Provisions.

Demand is good for all articles in this line at prevailing prices.

	Canvassed.	Plain.
Extra S. C. hams, 18 lbs. and over	10	9¾
Do. do. 14 to 18 lbs	10½	10¼
Do. do. 14 lbs and under	11	11
Extra S. C. shoulders	7	6¾
Breakfast bacon, extra sugar cured	9¾	9½
Dried beef, extra sugar cured, in sets	12½	12
Do. knuckles and rounds	14½	14
Do. all flats	11½	11¾
Beef tongues ₱ dozen		$ 6 00
Bacon, shoulders		6¼
Do. short rib sides		8¾
Do. clear sides		8¾
Mess pork, ₱ bbl		12 50
Do. short cut, family, 40 to 45 pieces in bbl		13 00
Lard, refined, summer use, tierces		7¾
Do. do. in half bbls		8¼
Do. do. in buckets		8¾
Do. do. 3-lb pails, 60 lbs in case		9¼
Do. do. 5-lb pails, 50 lbs in case		9½
Do. do. 8-lb pails, 60 lbs in case		9½
Do. do. 10-lb pails, 60 lbs in case		9¾
Ham sausage, loose, any quantity		7¾

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, WEDNESDAY, May 23, 1880.

Messrs. S. W. Dock & Co., one among the most reliable firms in the trade in this vicinity, furnish THE POST the following report of the market, and the prices prevailing.

CATTLE.

The arrivals on Monday and Tuesday were large and the outlook was bad for the selling interest, but they were all about sold or shipped out. Arrivals were light to-day and reports from the East better. Prospects are better for next week. We quote.

Prime, 1,400 to 1,500 lbs	$4 85@5 00
Good, 1,200 to 1,300 lbs	4 50@4 75
Good, 900 to 1,100	4 00@4 50
Common, 900 lbs to 1,200 lbs	3 50@4 00
Stockers, 700 to 900 lbs	3 00@3 75
Bulls, cows and stags	2 50@3 5
Fresh cows per head	$15 00@35 00

SHEEP.

The market was firm on Monday and Tuesday, with a light supply for sale; and prices a little higher; but to-day the supply is heavy for this time in the week, and prices same as last week. All were sold; no demand for export. We quote:

Extra, 110 lbs. to 125 lbs	$4 50@4 75
Good, 95 lbs. to 100 lbs	4 10@4 25
Fair, 80 lbs. to 90 lbs	3 50@3 80
Common, 65 lbs. to 75 lbs	2 5 @3 00
Lambs, firmer	4 50@5 50

HOGS.

The receipts were light, and market fair at the following quotations:

Philadelphia hogs	$4 07@4 75
Best Yorkers	4 4@4 55
Common to fair	4 25@4 30
Roughs	3 00@3 75

Union Live Stock Yards, Allegheny.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, MONDAY, June 21, 1880.

CATTLE.

The supply was unusually large, exceeding by from 200 to 300 cars, the offerings for several months past, and with scarcely an average demand, the market was draggy from the opening until the close, and that, too, at a decline of 20 to 25c on common and medium, and 10 to 12½ on best. Butchers were not slow to discover that there was an over-supply, and then with exceedingly unsatisfactory meat markets, the abundance of small fruits and vegetables curtailing the consumption and the hot weather causing a good deal to spoil, it is not strange that they are clamorous for cheaper cattle. Sales were made in a retail way at 5 25 5 60 for prime to choice Chicago tops, and 4 50 to 5 00 for common to good do. Grass cattle, of which the number was large, sold at from 3¾ to 4¾, as to quality. Bulls ranged from 2½ to 3¼, and fresh cows may be quoted at from $20@35 per head. Veals in a retail way, 4½ to 5¾. 738 head were on sale.

SHEEP AND LAMBS

The market was very slow, and prices, especially for lambs, of which the offerings chiefly consisted, ruled lower. The few sheep on sale sold up pretty well to last week's prices, but there was an oversupply of lambs, and then the decline at East Liberty was not without its effect, as the butchers were more independent in consequence. Moreover, it is claimed that it is very difficult for a butcher to cut his money out of a lamb at current prices. Sheep sold at from 3½ to 4¼c per lb and lambs at 4½ to 6½c—very few at outside figure. Some very good lambs sold at 5@5¼c; 776 head were on sale.

HOGS.

The market was dull, as it is at this season of the year, but prices were higher than last week owing to an advance at East Liberty. Sold in a retail way at 4½@4¾ gross.

BUFFALO — JUNE 23.—Cattle — Receipts 264 head. Nothing doing; fresh receipts all consigned through.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts 500 head. The feeling is a shade firmer; fair to fancy sheep $3 85@4 75; but two loads offering.

Hogs—Receipts 1,800 head; market fairly active and a shade higher; Yerkers $4 60@4 75; heavy and medium, $4 70@4 90; fair ends $4 00@4 50.

NEW YORK—JUNE 24.—Beeves—No traffic in beef cattle; dressed beef quiet; 6¾@7½c for hides. Shipments 1,150 live cattle; 475 live sheep; 200 carcasses mutton.

Sheep—Receipts—6,700 head too many sheep in the market; trade dull and tendency downward; about 5 car loads Texas sheep sold at $2 50; common to good Western sheep $3 75 to $4 75; extra $5 00@5 25; lambs ranged from $5 25 to $6 25 for Western.

Swine—Receipts 2,200 head; none offered; active feeling and better nominal range at $4 60 to $4 80.

CHICAGO—JUNE 22.—The *Drover's Journal* reports:

Hogs—Receipts, 21,000 head; shipments, 3,800 head; mixed packing $4 15@4 40; choice heavy $4 40@4 60; light $4 20@4 40.

Cattle—Receipts—3,800 head; shipments, 1,800 head; heavy steady; light active and strong; shipping $4 20@4 80; stockers $2 80@3 30.

Sheep—Receipts, 600 head; shipments none; weak common to good $3 45@4 00.

WATERTOWN—June 22.—Beef—Cattle receipts 1,776 head; moderate demand; prices declined ¼ to ½c; highest price for handsome oxen $7 25; dressed weight choice $7 25; extra $6 50@7 00; first quality $5 50@6 00; second $5 00@5 25; third $2 00 @4 25; Western fat swine live $5 25@5 50; Northern dressed hogs $6 00.

CINCINNATI—JUNE 22.—Hogs steady and firm; common $3 25@3 85; light $4 10 @4 35; packing $3 90@4 25; butchers $4 40@4 50. Receipts, 1,500 head; shipments, 300 head.

OIL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, THURSDAY, June 24, 1880.

The market to-day opened a $1 12½, a decline of 5½c from the closing figures of yesterday. In spite of the heavy drop, sales were much less than yesterday, not aggregating more than 75,000 barrels. This was just as the oilmen predicted, but there are many who yet speak confidently of the market, and say that the "boom" has not yet exhausted itself. The shipments were 22,982 and the charters 140,000. The market closed to-day at $1 03¾, a drop of over 13 cents from yesterday's close. There is no predicting what the future of the market will be.

MARKETS ELSEWHERE.

TITUSVILLE, June 24.—Market opened at $1 11⅞ bid.

OIL CITY, June 24.—Market opened at $1 12½ offered. Market closed at $1 10⅝ bid for old.

PARKER, June 24.—Market opened at $1 11⅞ offered. Closed at $1 10⅝ bid for old.

NEW YORK, June 24.—Charters, 42,000 barrels refined petroleum. Petroleum firm; refined, 10½c

PHILADELPHIA, June 24. — Market remains steady; S. W., 10½c.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK—JUNE 24.—Cotton quiet at 11⅞@12c; futures steady. Flour weak; receipts, 12,000 barrels; superfine Western and State $3 25@3 85; common to good $4 65@4 15; good to choice $4 25@7 00; white wheat extra $4 50@5 00; extra Ohio $4 60@6 25; St. Louis $4 80@7 00; Minnesota patent process $6 00@8 25. Wheat in fair demand; receipts, 477,000 bushels; No. 2 Milwaukee $1 10@1 11; ungraded red $1 13@1 20; No. 3 do. $1 13@1 14; No. 2 do. $1 21¼@1 22; red steamer No. 2 $1 16 @1 16½; ungraded white $1 11; No. 2 do. $1 13@1 13¾; No. 1 do., sales of 54,000 bushels at $1 15½@1 16¼; No. 2 red June, sales of 128,000 bushels at $1 21¼@1 22; July, sales of 267,000 bushels at $1 12½@1 13½; August, sales of 136,000 bushels at $1 08¼@1 08¾. Corn easier; receipts, 502,000 bushels; ungraded 48¼@51¾c; steamer 49@49¾c; No. 2 51@51½c; low mixed 50c; No. 2 June 51@51½c; July 50c; August 50½c. Oats heavy; receipts, 55,000 bushels; Western mixed 36@38c; white Western 38@43c. Hay firm and unchanged. Hops—Demand fair and market firm. Coffee quiet but firm. Sugar quiet and firm; fair to good refining 7⅝@7 13-16c. Molasses quiet and unchanged. Rice steady and in fair demand. Petroleum quiet and nominal; United 83½c; crude 7½@8c; refined 9¾c.

PHILADELPHIA — JUNE 24.—Flour quiet; Minnesota old stock extra medium $4 60@4 70; choice $5 00; recently ground $5 25; fancy $5 55; Indiana choice $5 60; St. Louis fancy $6 25; winter and spring patents $6 80@7 75. Rye flour quiet at $4 25@4 37½. Wheat quiet; No. 2 red elevator $1 17½; No. 2 red June $1 17¾ bid, $1 18¾ asked; July $1 09¾ bid, $1 10 asked; August, $1 07¾ bid, $1 07¾ asked; September, $1 07¼ bid, $1 08 asked. Corn quiet; high mixed on track 50½c; rejected 49@50c; steamer 50c; sail mixed June 50½c bid, 51c asked; July, 50c bid, 50½c asked; August, 50¼c bid, 51c asked; September 50¼c bid, 51¾c asked. Oats dull; No. 1 white 41c; No. 2 do 39@39¼c; No. 3, 37@37½c; rejected 36¼c. Provisions firmer; mess beef $12 00@12 50; mess pork $12 75 @13 00; smoked hams 11@12c; pickled